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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Disaster No Act of Deity

Italy Loses News Source

German Logic at Stake

¶ **The Department of Commerce** begins an investigation of the Hindenburg explosion, with a German military attaché in attendance. It is believed that this board will confine itself to determining the damage to government property and similar subjects, leaving it to the United States Navy's investigation, which is to follow, to examine into possible contributory causes, such as weather, type of gas, construction, and personnel, in an effort to locate the flaw which made the disaster possible. There is little doubt, however, that the investigations will bear out the conclusions of the majority of experts who have already expressed their views; namely, that the highly volatile nature of hydrogen combined with a possible flaw in the construction, or perhaps incomplete insulation of the ship made combustion possible.

¶ **It is hardly likely,** however, that either group of investigators will arrive at the fatalistic attitude expressed by both German Air Ministers Göring and German Ambassador Hans Luther, in characterizing the catastrophe as "an act of God." Since the infinite Spirit is synonymous with Good and, as the Scriptures aver, is of "purer eyes than to behold evil," those seeking causes will look into human fallibilities rather than into divine perfection for the seeds of the disaster. The day when mankind can successfully blame divinity for that which it cannot explain has vanished with the same type of superstition that peopled Olympus with anthropomorphic beings. No, this was no "act of God" but the exercise of Godlikeness in thought and action may go far to heal the wounds and to prevent recurrences of such disasters.

¶ **British statesmen** this week will need to exercise many of the higher qualities in meeting and rendering innocuous the Duce's new "thorn in the flesh" of European democracy. Premier Mussolini's sudden and, to British eyes, churlish decision to break off journalistic relations at a time when the British Empire is staging its great monarchial show constitutes an irritant difficult to overlook. Rome, however, views it more seriously even than does Great Britain. Fascists, claiming an anti-Italian campaign in the British press, predict that Il Duce may go still further than calling his scribes from London. They see the Mediterranean agreements trembling on the brink.

¶ **The British press,** reflecting the attitude of a free people and exercising democratic prerogatives, have unquestionably landed on the dictatorial threat to Europe's political balance with very little padding in its gloves. Hence, Il Duce's resentment is understandable, although his method of retaliation is hardly likely to act as a deterrent. It is no secret that Italy's press is almost entirely dominated by the Dictator and has been used as an organ on which to play "Down Britannia" or "Hail Britannia" as the political emotions moved.

¶ **Therefore, the recall** of Italian newspaper men from London merely indicates that the dictatorial will proposes to remove the traditional "bravo" from Italian ears and substitute a dictated "a basso" when things British are discussed. So Great Britain's role at present seems to be to wait patiently but warily, ready to overlook the aspect of a naturally friendly nation made to appear petty by the acts of its ruler.

¶ **German Air Minister Göring** makes a profound statement which contains enough elasticity to make it rebound. "Anything," he says, "which is illogical will always remain fruitless." He refers of course to the definite physical conditions which Germany demands as a prelude to world economic understanding. This embraces the question of colonies, availability of raw materials, etc. Germany does not propose "to abandon by one inch its goal of national security," he says. But if Germany is given what it demands, it is prepared to cooperate toward world prosperity.

¶ **The assumption** that Germany's ambitions in Europe, as revealed by Reichsführer Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf," will appeal as "logical" to nations striving to maintain for the individual the liberties already gained under democracy, is hardly likely to bear fruit at present. The democratic countries are likely to remain aloof until the true Teutonic capacity for the true Teutonic capacity for brotherhood and idealism gains the ascendancy over aggressiveness.

¶ **Germany** has the capacity to manifest the qualities of thought and co-operation which would make it desirable for Great Britain and France to return mandated territories and for the rest of the world to seek better economic relationships with the nation. It is always logical to assume that right attitudes will lead to right solutions.

Price-Fixing Sets a Problem In Guiding Federal Policies; Conflicting Trends in Laws

Network of Legislation Raises Questions of Whither and How

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's sidetracking of the Miller-Tydings price maintenance bill has invited American consumers to examine or re-examine a profusion of laws and bills, federal and state, that have been passed or drafted in the past two years and which in some way may affect the price tags in 1,600,000 retail stores.

There is the Robinson-Patman law, which set up sweeping new price relationships among all branches of business and which now approaches its first anniversary. There are 37 states with price maintenance laws and with more in the legislative mills. Representative Patman has two bills before Congress to supplement the Robinson-Patman law. The Guffey-Vinson coal law permits the fixing of coal prices; similar laws have been proposed for oil and textiles. The American Bar Association has been pressing for voluntary agreements among business men.

Economists, viewing this maze of laws and bills, are inclined to draw the following conclusions:

1. Some of them are what they purport to be—measures designed to strengthen competition and thus create a sound basis for flexible prices.

2. Others, while purporting to strengthen competition, are actually designed to provide special protec-

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Competition or Monopoly?

Since the voiding of the NRA, a network of state and federal laws affecting prices has been passed or proposed. Supporters of these measures call them "fair trade practice laws," their opponents call them "price fixing laws." Some seem to mark a trend toward freer competition; others appear to point toward monopoly. This is the first of five articles seeking to appraise these measures and provide some light on the question: "Whither economic system?"

Social Security Council Named To Consider Changes

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee and the Social Security Board appointed an advisory committee of 24 representing labor, industry and the public today to study the advisability of amending the Social Security Act.

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, said, however, that no fundamental changes in the act would be recommended at this session of Congress.

The advisory council, the announcement said, would study:

1. The advisability of commencing payment of monthly benefits under Title II (old-age pension section) sooner than Jan. 1, 1942.

2. The advisability of increasing the monthly benefit payments under Title II for those retiring in early years.

3. The advisability of extending the benefits in Title II to persons who become incapacitated prior to age 65.

4. The advisability of extending the benefits of Title II to survivors of individuals entitled to such benefits.

5. The advisability of increasing the taxes less rapidly under Title VIII (unemployment compensation section).

6. The advisability of extending the benefits under Title II to include groups now excluded.

7. The size, character and disposition of reserves.

8. Any other questions concerning the act about which the finance committee or security board may desire advice.

The Social Security Board also said it would not recommend any fundamental changes in the law at this Congressional session, but might ask some amendments to "improve the administrative features of the act."

The members of the advisory council were selected by the security board and a Senate finance subcommittee consisting of Senators Harrison, Byrd (D) of Virginia and Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Representing employees are G. M. Bugniazet, secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Harvey Fremming, president, Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers International Union; John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Sidney Hillman, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Philip Murray, vice-president, United Mine Workers, and Matthew Woll, vice-president, International Photo Engravers Union.

Selected to represent employers were Marion B. Folsom, treasurer, Eastman Kodak Company; Walter D. Fuller, president, Curtis Publishing Company; Jay Iglauer, vice-president, Halle Brothers, Cleveland; M. Albert Linton, president, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company; E. R. Stettinius, Jr., chairman of finance committee, U. S. Steel Corporation, and Gerard Swope, president, General Electric Company.

Those named to represent the public were J. Douglas Brown, Princeton University; Henry Bruere, president, Bowery Savings Bank, New York; Paul Douglas, University of Chicago; William Haber, member Unemployment Compensation Commission, Lansing, Mich.; Alvin H Hansen, University of Minnesota; Lucy R. Mason, secretary, National Consumers League; Theresa McMahon, University of Washington; A. L. Mowbray, University of California; T. L. Norton, University of Buffalo; George L. Stocking, University of Texas; Elizabeth Winner, president, Association of Schools of Social Work, New Orleans, and Edwin E. Witte, University of Wisconsin.

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Legislative Mark Set in New York: 1000 Bills Passed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10—With his signature already set to 326 bills, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman with Mrs. Lehman was in Virginia today for a week's holiday before he considers the remaining 750 measures in the 1000 new-law portfolio of the 1937 Legislature. This, since the average annual enactment is 200 bills, pins up a second record for the State's one hundred and sixtieth body of lawmakers.

The first of these records was the vast budget-total of $440,000,000 which entailed retention of all existing "regular" and "emergency" taxes and the addition of a fourth-cent tax on gasoline and a 2 per cent tax on the gross receipts of public utilities, together with a proposed $40,000,000 bond issue for improvements in state institutions.

Pending State Bills

Bills to which the Governor's signature was regarded as a certainty would set up a state labor relations board modeled on the Wagner Act, giving New York workers the protected right of collective bargaining in intrastate as well as interstate industries; authorize a legislative committee of 10 members to study the state's tax and budget system for reorganization; implement upstate county reform; give New York City the right to remodel outlaw tenements, assessing the cost as a first claim against the building; restore civil pay cuts; open jury service to women, as a permissive duty; remove state income tax exemptions from state officials, including legislators; extend the mortgage moratorium and deficiency judgment laws; amend the constitution to provide a four-year governor's term and a two-year term for assemblymen; underwrite state participation in the 1939 world's fair; set up machinery for a state constitutional convention next year, and increase benefits under the state unemployment insurance law and extend coverage.

The measures on the Governor's desk call for appropriations in the total of $28,683,514, of which $24,000,-

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Congress Lags And Problems Keep Piling Up

Relief, Court, Economy Form Triple Threat to New Deal Peace

Leadership Blamed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—Congress is baffled by the twin problems of the Supreme Court and relief. Not in the whole previous history of the New Deal has there been such a strain on White House-legislative relations; not since the fateful day in 1933 when President Roosevelt was inaugurated has there been such internal stresses within the Democratic Party or such new-born hope in the eyes of the Republicans.

The negative leadership which Mr. Roosevelt is at present administering to a confused Congress was illustrated again today when Senate and House met for a perfunctory session, with the expectation in the Upper House that it would repeat the program of last week. Then it held two brief sessions three days apart, or a total of about six hours for its week's work.

Ninety-six men drawing $10,000 salaries each met for six hours all told and retired once more, as a symbol of the restless languor now surrounding the overwhelmingly Democratic Legislature.

"Stationary Progress"

Denunciation of fascism by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, was practically the only important item of news. With four months of the session gone, and only two appropriation bills yet passed and signed, with President Roosevelt away and with the twin problems of judicial reorganization and economy sitting impatiently on its doorstep, Congress is making only "stationary progress."

The relief-economy program is the latest to present itself. Everyone in Washington is suddenly for economy, but nobody seems to want to begin on anything specific. That this concern of Congress after six years of spending is sincere there can be little doubt, because the alternative to economy is taxation, and the House would fairly cringe at the prospect of a big tax bill just prior to next year's election.

Still another possibility, of course, is a continued unbalanced budget, and Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, minority leader, sounded the note of warning over that prospect in a week-end radio speech.

Actually, however, informed circles, including Republican leadership, now generally believe circumstances are forcing the New Deal to bring outgo into line with income, and the real question is between the two, economy or taxes.

Trouble Piles Up

The question here is the matter of relief. Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, wants $1,500,000,000 for a new relief appropriation to be used in the year starting July 1 and warns of a cut of 400,000 of the present 2,000,000 on work relief if the sum is reduced by $500,000,000, as has been proposed.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, leading his second revolt in a fortnight against the Administration of which he has hitherto been a pillar, asks for a straight 10 per cent cut of all appropriations; Rep. Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri would impound 15 per cent with presidential discretion to save as much of the latter as he

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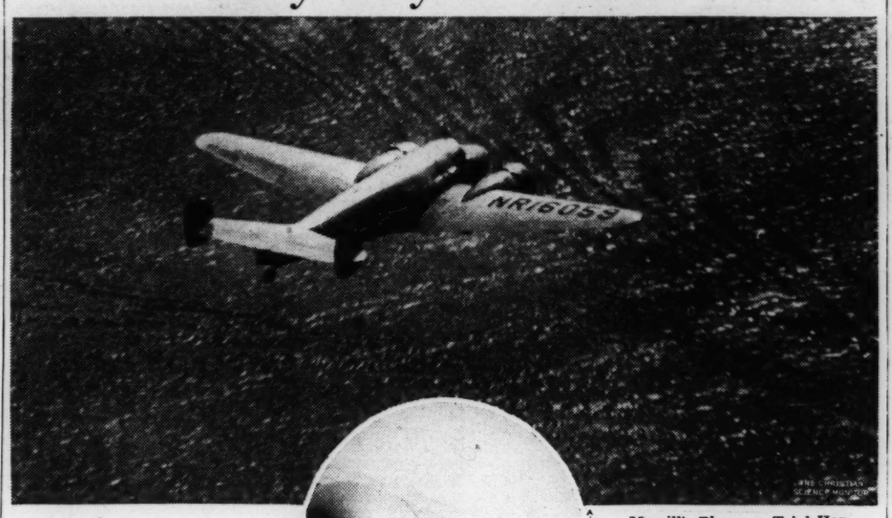
They Ferry the Atlantic



International

Merrill's Plane on Trial Hop

Million Cheer Final Rehearsal In London Rain

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Undaunted by a cold, drizzling rain, throngs estimated at nearly 1,000,000 persons crowded into the streets between Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey Sunday morning to watch the final rehearsal of the coronation procession.

It was the show for the masses—the chance for those who cannot witness Wednesday's brilliant spectacle to get an idea of what the progress of King George and Queen Elizabeth to their coronation will be like.

The outpouring was the largest crowd in London since the funeral of King George V sixteen months ago, a vast assortment of happy human beings who cheered lustily at the sight of the empty gilded coach of state and the various mounted military contingents.

It provided an excellent preview of the throngs that will swarm through London on coronation day, three days off.

Clear Way for King

Yesterday the police had difficulty clearing a way through the crowds for the King and Queen as they returned by automobile from Windsor, where they had been resting for the arduous week ahead.

At the palace the King and Queen welcomed several royal guests arriving from abroad for the coronation, and were hosts at an informal dinner attended by visiting royalty and the King's brothers, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, and their wives.

Outside the palace gates about 30,000 persons gathered.

Queen Maud of Norway and Queen Mother Mary, driving to the palace for the dinner, also had difficulty making a way through the throngs.

Thousands had stayed up all night to make sure of vantage points. With the bus strike still in progress thousands walked miles for the chance to see and to get soaked to the skin.

They Kept Cheerful

By 6 a. m. Sunday, the streets along the route were black with men, women and children huddled under newspapers, blankets, wraps and umbrellas, but who joked, laughed and stamped their feet in efforts to relieve the monotony of the wait and the cold.

People stood on the roofs of marooned taxis and automobiles, climbed trees and flagpoles and into the decorated grandstands.

The crown and its jewels: Page 2.

Dick Merrill Jack Lambie

Rosendahl Tells U. S. Board How Zeppelin Burned

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 10 (AP)—The United States Department of Commerce opened its investigation into the explosion of the German dirigible Hindenburg this morning.

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, the navy's outstanding lighter-than-air expert and an eyewitness, told the investigating board that "a small burst of flame on the after part of the ship on the top" was the first sign of the disaster that befell the dirigible.

"My feeling was at once that it spelled the doom of the ship," he declared.

First Witness

Veteran of one of America's major airship disasters, the destruction of the Shenandoah, Commander Rosendahl was the first witness called as the investigation opened in the great hangar.

"It is, of course, obvious," Commander Rosendahl said, "that I have no knowledge what was the origin of the fire."

The present commandant of the United States naval air station here, Commander Rosendahl preceded his description of the actual disaster by telling the three-man investigation board and its staff of technical advisers that the Hindenburg came down to her last landing under atmospheric conditions that were "entirely satisfactory" and with the ground crew proceeding in a normal manner. The ship's pre-landing maneuvers were nothing unusual, he added.

Few Explosions

"I was greatly surprised there was not more explosion connected with the phenomenon. There were mild explosions during the burning, but in my opinion they were primarily the consumption of the ship by the burning of the hydrogen.

Commander Rosendahl said he saw some passengers and crew come from the blazing hulk unscathed. "Because of the intense heat from the fire," he said. "It was impossible to get into the hull for rescues. Those that did risked their own lives."

Lengthy hose had to be laid to get water to the fire, he said. He did not know who summoned the fire apparatus which quickly arrived from both on and off the sta-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Moscow Ousts Judge Who Fell Into Ruse To Sentence Himself

MOSCOW, May 10 (AP)—District Judge A. M. Abramson, who sentenced himself to prison, was dismissed yesterday by the Moscow District Judicial Committee as "unfitted to hold such a responsible position."

The Judge's downfall was ascribed to his readiness to sign, unread, anything laid before him.

His employees drew up a sentence against Judge Abramson, which he signed.

The publication of the story led to the dismissal of the employees but yesterday's punishment of the Judge was coupled with their reinstatement.

Merrill Arrives Croydon, England; Back Wednesday

CROYDON AIRDROME, Eng., May 10 (AP)—The American Coronation fliers, Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie, landed at Croydon at 6:38 p. m. (12:38 p. m. E. S. T.) to complete the eastward leg of an ambitious transoceanic flight that may put them back in New York by Thursday.

They had landed first at North Weald Airdrome, 15 miles outside London, to repair damaged radio apparatus and then sped on to land here 21 hours 2 minutes after the takeoff from Floyd Bennett Field in New York Sunday.

A large crowd greeted them upon their arrival.

The pair planned to pick up pictures of Coronation Day and fly back to New York after the ceremonies Wednesday.

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Dick Merrill's dream of flying from New York to London and back again in four days appears within the realm of possibilities today as he and his co-pilot, Jack Lambie, arrived in England.

The 38-year-old transport pilot and his 26-year-old assistant were gunning their twin-engined monoplane across the Atlantic at a speed of about 174 miles an hour after a takeoff from Floyd Bennett Field at 3:36 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, yesterday.

All night long the fliers kept in communication by two-way radio with the Newark, N. J., headquarters of Eastern Airlines, the company which employs them on its long passenger run to Miami.

At 1:15 a. m., E. S. T. Merrill radioed: "It's becoming daylight. Everything looks swell." At that time, he and Lambie were 1686 miles from New York and only about 800 miles from Ireland.

Five thousand persons crowded along the fence at Floyd Bennett Field to see the takeoff, while seven airplanes circled overhead and dipped in a farewell salute to the fliers.

The monoplane, with a gross weight of eight tons—nearly half of which was the 1200 gallons of gasoline aboard—raced 2200 feet before the wheels left the concrete runway.

"We hope to make London in 18 hours," said Merrill. Just before he stepped into the ship, he told Bernice Claire, radio singer: "Goodbye, honey. I'll see you again Thursday."

It is the second time Merrill has attempted a round-trip flight to London. Last year, with Harry Richman, night club singer, he landed in Wales on the eastward trip and in Newfoundland, returning.

This time he seeks to do a complete job and in addition, to fly across with pictures of the Hindenburg tragedy and back with pictures of King George's Coronation.

"After that," he said, "I want to win the race to Paris. Four flights across the Atlantic ought to be good enough practice for anybody."

Peace Advocates Oppose Move For Buffalo Air Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—No little boy leveling his popgun over the backyard fence to threaten a neighbor's property ever was swooped on more quickly than peace advocates are pouncing on the proposal to build an army air base at Buffalo, N. Y. For 120 years it has been taken for granted that the Rush-Bagot Treaty which banished fortifications and battleships from 3000 miles of border would continue to serve as a monitor for intercountry relations.

With the air base under discussion, the peace forces are planning a big celebration on both sides of the border for the week end of May 22. Prominent citizens and organizations from both countries are sponsoring the event which includes a good-will flight, a dinner in Buffalo on May 22 and a meeting in Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Ont., on May 23 at which a tree will be planted in memory of Jane Addams and there will be speeches by P. J Rowe, member of the Canadian Parliament; Harold R. Peat, author, and Miss Gertrud Baer of Switzerland, chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Armament Race And What Next? Call to Sanity

Proposal to Spend Part of Huge Arms Budget for Peace Fund

New Equilibrium

British Publicist's Article Starts Series to Find Way Out of Impasse

While the governments of the world are piling up armaments—adding intolerable burdens to the public and producing a situation in which a universal conflagration at any moment may be precipitated by an unguarded spark—a call for sanity begins to echo more and more persistently around the nations. How can the menace be averted? How can the mad race be stopped? How can the energy of the people be turned to more constructive and amicable ends? Answers to these questions are advanced by six well-known writers, English and American, in search of a practicable solution.

After Rearmament—What?

First of Six Articles

By Wickham Steed

Former Editor, The London Times

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"This is quite an insane world"—Rudyard Kipling wrote me on Dec. 30, 1935, his seventieth birthday—"or is it because I am 70 that I am persuaded of the essential insanity of it? All the same, I would I were 50, with a chance to see how it will all turn out."

In my answer I said:

You are quite right. The world, or much of it, is insane, and it will not regain sanity until the leading nations have brought their thinking abreast of their technical and mechanical advance. There may still be a breathing space of a few years. I do not yet feel catastrophe to be as certain or as imminent as I felt it in 1912 or 1913. But I am quite sure that unless the futile attempts merely to stop war, and the silly belief that non-war and peace are synonymous, are soon given up and men are taught to conceive peace as a high, risky and therefore attractive adventure, our so-called civilization will perish of maladjustment.

There is still a chance that sanity may win.

Today the chance that sanity may win seems brighter. British rearmament is one of the things that has—temporarily—helped to restore balance to what was a very unstable equilibrium.

Call for Balance

"A call to sanity" is an appeal for better balance in an unbalanced world.

But just as sanity itself is not an absolute or unconditional mental state, so balance is liable to be upset by changing stresses. And there are at least two sorts of balance, the static and the dynamic—the stability of a bicycle propped up against a wall and the stability of the same bicycle well ridden.

What kind of balance do we desire when we lament the lack of stability in the affairs of nations? We mean, I think, some fixed safeguard against violent upset, so that our untroubled minds may reason out what had best be done. The desire for this sort of balance is, I fear, Utopian. It takes too little account of men's love—which may amount to a vital need—of activity, of adventurous risk.

The arms race is a form of adventure.

Criticism of this adventure runs on two main lines. It is sheer folly, say the economically minded, thus to waste the wealth of nations on unproductive expenditure. The arms race can only lead to war, say its opponents, and war settles nothing. This is not the view of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Still less is it the view of Gen. Erich Ludendorff, whose book, "Total War," teaches that, since war is the highest and fullest phase of a nation's being, every material and spiritual resource should be pledged to preparation for and the actual waging of it

A New Angle on War

Nor should it be forgotten that the thought of war as a reprehensible form of activity is comparatively modern. Thinkers and seers have long protested against the war-method of dealing with international claims and disputes, but in practice governments and peoples have been deaf to these protests. Up to 1914 war was generally looked upon as a lawful undertaking, and armaments in readiness for it were held to be the acme of sound reason. For generations statesmen worshipped the "balance of power." Only during and after the World War did some of them come to feel that what was wanted was not "balanced" power but unbalanced power against countries or governments which should think of making war.

So they founded the League of Nations of whose Covenant President Wilson said on Feb. 14, 1919, when he presented it to the Paris Peace Conference: "Armed force is in the background of this program, but it is in the background, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, the physical force of the world shall." His statement, which events have since belied, contained no suggestion of an "arms race." Its underlying idea was unbalanced, over-

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Economics in the News

The Function of a Trustee—Senator Barkley's Bill Would Lay Down Standards Which Were Ignored in 'Twenties—A Neglected Abuse

By H. B. E.

In the 'twenties the Department of State used to be embarrassed by the conviction held by many people that the Government insured investors in foreign loans against loss. The conviction, sedulously cultivated by unscrupulous bond salesmen, grew out of the Department's supervision over foreign money-raising from the standpoint of national policy.

In just the same way there are those who think that, because of the regulation of stock exchanges and bond issues, the New Deal has thrown some kind of guaranty around investments in general. Nothing could be further from the facts. The fool and his money can be parted just as easily as ever. What has been done, and it is one of the commendable features of the New Deal, is to root out some of the more notorious abuses connected with the use of other people's money which flourished like the green bay tree in the gaudy 'twenties.

Some abuses, however, were left untouched, and one that I have referred to before is the existing system of trust-debentures in corporation financing.

The indenture is a familiar enough document. It embodies all the pertinent information relating to a loan for which the borrower, individual or corporation, offers a lien on his or its property. Nowadays such a loan may be made by thousands of investors who know nothing at all about the borrower, let alone the lien that he or it offers for the loan. They rely upon the investment banker who sells the bonds to the investing public. Here is where the New Deal has legislated some safeguards. The seller, i. e., the investment banker, must beware lest he does not represent truly all the facts underlying the loan offer.

¶ ¶ ¶

Nothing, however, was done at the same time about another banker's signature on the indenture. This is the trustee's. In the 'twenties it was this name more than the name of the investment banker that impressed less sophisticated investors; for the function of a trustee is no new-fangled function of high finance. It has a long and honorable and simple connotation.

When you see the word trustee you instantly think of somebody who has assumed the responsibility for somebody else's money as if it were his own. In the 'twenties, millions of dollars of bonds were bought on the assumption that the trustee named in the indenture was really a trustee. People imagined, that is, that he would look after their interests.

Alas! The faith was misplaced. The trustees were not trustees at all. No deception had been practiced consciously; it was merely that new meanings had been given to old words, without the luckless investor knowing anything about the metamorphosis.

In a blistering book just published, "False Security," by a well known New York accountant, Bernard J. Reis, a whole chapter is devoted to the subject. One finds that the signature of a corporate trustee is the most insignificant part of the document. Mr. Reis quotes testimony to that effect given before the Securities and Exchange Commission by a trust officer.

¶ ¶ ¶

He was asked these questions:

You would say that the trustee has no duty to make any independent investigation of the company which is contemplating the issuance of new securities?

Or to see that the provisions of the indenture are carried out?

Or to supervise the management?

Or to check the issuing bankers?

The answer in every case, believe it or not, was no. The corporate trustee in the 'twenties had a no-function, apparently; he hadn't even the function of a clerk.

Clearly there should be a standard of responsibility for corporate trustees. Otherwise, as Judge Samuel Rosenman, in a New York case, declared, the indentures "have all the potentialities of fraud upon innocent investors." A bill has been introduced by Senator Barkley with this object in view. It would revamp the entire system of trust indentures, and is an important pendant to the regulations governing the borrowing of investors' money. What the states have neglected to do, in the looseness of the incorporation laws, the Federal Government must do.

Rome Hints Grandi's Recall From London in Press Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 10—A serious view is taken here of the situation which developed with dramatic rapidity during the week end between Rome and London and led Premier Mussolini to break off press relations with Great Britain.

It is claimed in Fascist quarters that there has been so deliberate an anti-Italian campaign in England as to cause the Duce to consider the still more drastic step of either denouncing the "gentlemen's agreement" concerning the Mediterranean, concluded in early January of 1937, with all its implications, or to recall altogether Count Dino Grandi, the Italian Ambassador accredited to London. The action already taken in withdrawing all Italian journalists from London, including the special correspondents sent to cover the coronation ceremonies there, also in imposing a ban on the entry into Italy of all except three British journals (the Daily Mail, the Observer and the Evening News), is said to be quite unprecedented in peace times and to bespeak a situation charged with potential danger.

Move to Clear Air

The reaction of the British Government and press to these measures is not yet known here, since Italy is today without any direct news from London except for meager reports from official Italian news agencies. It is thought, however, that the Italian Government wants the situation with Britain definitely cleared up one way or other. For two whole years, it is said, Anglo-Italian relations have shown a clear tendency to grow worse. When the Ethiopian war ended, and economic sanctions, which had been imposed upon Italy in November, 1935, were lifted, it was hoped here that matters would improve.

The Mediterranean agreement, concluded four months ago, after difficult negotiations, was consequently hailed in Rome as restoring the traditional friendship which had been temporarily broken. But subsequent events have reawakened the old distrust.

Resent Invitation

Complaint is made especially of the invitation to "Mister Tafari" to be represented at the coronation of the British monarch as being an insult to the King of Italy. The vicissitudes of the Spanish civil war and the consequential disparaging British press remarks on the prowess of Italian volunteers in Spain have also contributed to the present crisis.

Why retaliation should be directed exclusively against Britain, although newspapers of other countries have been also critical on Italian affairs in recent times, has not transpired. This is said, however, to be connected with the belief that British rearmament is to some extent directed against an Italy, which, as Premier Mussolini repeated yesterday at celebrations of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the "Italian Empire," is bent on peace.

Göring Supports Italy's Ban On Britain's Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 10—The Italian action in withdrawing its press correspondents from London is regarded here as a logical consequence of the manner in which a great part of the English press has allowed itself to be actuated by animosity against Fascism in general and Italy in particular, which it is declared exceeds all bounds.

The Berliner Börsen Zeitung, which stands close to the Reichswehr, is astonished at the patience which Italians have shown and which Germans in similar circumstances are still showing. "Our patience has reached the utmost limit. We can no longer regard the peace-disturbing activities of the English press—from which only a few papers with a sense of responsibility can be excepted—without taking necessary protective measures."

According to the Völkischer Beobachter, the Government organ, the motives which prompted the Italian action are understood by every German as the only measure possible against recent attacks upon the Italian national honor.

Göring's Statement

Progress toward world economic understanding will receive Germany's support only if certain definite political conditions are fulfilled and in no circumstances will this country abandon by one inch its goal of national security, Col. Gen. Hermann Göring declared this week end at the opening of the Düsseldorf Exhibition, which under the title of "Creative People" seeks to show what Germany has done for progress, particularly in the technical field.

"As long as certain political matters remain unsettled, all efforts for an economic conference will be fruitless, just as anything which is illogical will always remain fruitless.

Want to Co-operate

"If, however, these conditions are fulfilled, Germany will be prepared to co-operate with other nations so as to increase world prosperity."

"The people are quite ready to appreciate other countries' need of colonies but are not ready to realize that Germany also needs them," General Göring said. It was for this reason that Germans had been forced to the four-year plan idea, he added. Attempts to make Germany abandon this plan are useless, since she has been forced into it and "neither coaxing with sugarcakes nor menacing with the whip will ever compel us to budge one inch from the path to our goal—the security of Germany."

Carrying the Regalia

Wide World

A Prelude to the Coronation

Historic Procession of the Clergy

This scene at a previous coronation will be repeated in the ceremonies of May 12. Dignitaries of the Church of England carry the various symbols of royal office, including the Queen's crown, into Westminster Abbey. On the night before the Coronation the crown jewels are brought from the Tower of London and guarded in the Abbey until the ceremonies begin.

Coronation Plans At Various Points Of British Empire

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Coronations are costly.

The British Government is spending more than $2,000,000 for the crowning of George VI.

A Duke attending the ceremonies must pay up to $600 for his robes. A Duchess pays twice that much.

A good grandstand seat for the procession costs as high as $250—though many may be had for less.

Accommodations for visitors vary from $1 for a night's lodging to $5000 for the week.

Some Coronation Day dinners will cost $25 per plate.

The beverage bill for Coronation Day is expected to total $10,000,000—three times as much as usual.

It cost $700,000 to build the government grandstands.

Visitors from Europe are expected to spend some $15,000,000 during their coronation visits.

It was estimated American visitors will spend an average of at least $400 each.

Throughout the British empire spectacular celebrations will mark coronation day, with parades, fireworks, royal salutes, banquets.

Here is how some of the distant British communities will observe London's great day:

Canada—A general holiday will halt the dominion's normal activities as the Government and municipalities spend an estimated $1,000,000 to honor the new King. Parades, dances and the distribution of souvenir medals have been planned.

Australia—Because of the difference in time, Australian ceremonies will be ending when those in London begin. The great Sydney harbor bridge will be illuminated, ships in the harbor will flaunt gala banners. In Melbourne thousands of commemorative trees have been planted.

New Zealand—The Government is spending $100,000 on decorations and other festive preparations. Naval and military reviews will continue throughout the week.

South Africa—Zulus at Ladysmith will stage a coronation dance in full warpaint. All four provincial capitals plan to be decked in their best when a 21-gun salute at Cape Town booms forth news that George VI has been crowned.

India—The varied races of India will celebrate in honor of the new King-Emperor with special ceremonies and balls.

British Guiana—The legislature has set aside $5000 for the celebrations.

Palestine—Bonfires of olive wood will blaze on the ancient Biblical hills of Palestine as British troops stage a military review. Illuminated airplanes will fly over Jerusalem.

And all around the world—in Singapore, New York, Shanghai, Berlin, Tokyo, Moscow—British communities will hold their own celebrations.

Military Control In Bilbao Lodged In Defense Board

BILBAO, Spain, May 10 (AP)—The Basque Government of Bilbao, beseiged by an encroaching ring of insurgent armies, stripped its military high command of power today and set up a Defense Council to take over the conduct of the war.

President Jose de Aguirre of the autonomous Basque Government was named head of the Defense Council, similar to that set up for Madrid when the siege of the Capital began during the early months of the civil war.

The committee includes five high army officers who will be aided by their own technical assistants.

Police Forces Combined

As a further step toward co-ordination of the Government's military operations in northern Spain, Lt. Col. Gabriel Aizpuru was given widespread powers as head of the newly combined police forces of the provinces of Asturias, Santander and Vizcaya.

Colond Aizpuru was charged with responsibility for keeping public order in the refugee-swollen Basque capital.

Bilbao's defenders mobilized both men and women for the work of digging new trenches outside the city, and Government battalions rallied north and east of Bilbao to block insurgent legions on the Begona and Galdacano roads.

Evacuations Reached 7400

Contending forces continued their battle on the sharp slopes of Mt. Sollube, to the northeast. An Asturian brigade, fighting for the Government, was reported to be regaining lost ground.

The number of refugees evacuated from Bilbao within five days reached 7400 when the British freighter Marvia put out to sea with 400 refugees. The Marvia, which was preceded out of Bilbao by other refugee ships, passed out into the Bay of Biscay on her way to France under the protection of British warships.

She was one of the food freighters which ran an attempted insurgent blockade to bring supplies to this Capital.

Franco-Russian Ties Tightening, Delbos Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 10—Re-enforced by its victory in the Chamber of Deputies this week-end, when it won a massive vote of confidence by 380 to 199, the French Government has launched important series for diplomatic negotiations.

In an effort to counter-balance the influence of the Rome-Berlin axis, the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, is understood to have given formal assurances to the Soviet ambassador at Paris Saturday that the Franco-Russian pact of mutual assistance remains in full force.

"No one is more determined than myself to abide by the Franco-Soviet pact, to maintain its full meaning," M. Delbos declared in a speech at Saint-Dizier yesterday.

This statement was made as a result of mounting Russian dissatisfaction expressed in some bitter articles in Moscow papers recently over France's failure to agree to implement the pact by a military accord. Some authorities here interpret the statement as meaning that the French Government has agreed to consider General Staff contacts in the near future.

Defining France's foreign policy, M. Delbos exphasized his desire to avoid the twin pitfalls of weakness and provocation. He declared that "France and England have never been more closely united than at present," and "the friendship of the United States on the one hand, and the will for peace of the Soviet Government on the other, are tremendous weights in the balances of moral forces."

After conferring here this week end with Gen. Ismet Inonu, Turkish Premier, on the proposed Franco-Turkish pact guaranteeing Syrian freedom, M. Delbos left today for London, where, besides heading the French delegation to the Coronation, he expects to have important conversations with British statesmen.

Soon after returning from London, M. Delbos, it is officially announced, will go to Brussels to discuss the implications of Belgian neutrality and prospects for negotiating a new western security pact. On May 26 these negotiations are expected to be carried a step further by conversations with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister of Economics, when he inaugurates the German pavilion at the Paris Exposition.

I. C. C. Asks Control Over Securities Of Rail Subsidiaries

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has recommended that accounting practices and the issuance of securities by railroad holding companies be made subject to its jurisdiction and regulations.

The commission recommendations were contained in a report of its investigations into operations, other than common carrier, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

"If the law is to remain as it is at present," the commission said, "permitting common carriers to form holding companies and to function through subsidiary companies not subject to the act, then, to say the least, such companies and subsidiaries should be made subject to our jurisdiction and our regulation as to accounting and the issuance of securities."

The commission noted that acquisition of control of motor carriers by railroads is restricted by the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, but that "no restriction on investments other than in carriers is now imposed."

"The unfavorable financial effect of so-called outside investments, including those in other carriers not amounting to control, indicates a practical necessity of amending the law in this respect," the report said. "On consideration of the amendments to the act since 1914 and in view of the fact that outside investments may, in specific instances, be found justified, we now are not prepared to renew our recommendations of the absolute prohibition of all such investments."

Nye Holds Monroe Doctrine Threatened by Spanish War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—Threats not only to American neutrality in the Spanish civil war, but to the Monroe Doctrine as well, were seen by Senator Gerald P. Nye, (R) of North Dakota when in a speech today he demanded an investigation of the avtivities of representatives of the Spanish factions in the United States.

Referring to the firm of Garcia and Diaz, Spanish shipping agents in New York, Senator Nye said:

"In my possession are photographs of communications very emphatically tending to show that this firm and its members are part of an espionage network serving the Spanish General Franco and his fascist state."

Senator Nye said that it was evident the firm was "party to and aware of activities which violate and threaten American neutrality. It is evident as well that these people would look with favor upon violation of the Monroe Doctrine and would encourage the presence of foreign warships in American waters to destroy shipping which was related to the present Spanish Government, recognized by the United States."

Makes Direct Charge

After referring to the loss of the Spanish ship Mar Cantabrico, captured by the insurgents, Senator Nye attributed this to the espionage work of the Garcia and Dietz firm and concluded that their activities had made them subject to deportation. "They and their kind should be no part of us if we would avoid causes which have visited much despair in other lands, as Senator Borah referred to in the Senate a few days ago."

In addition to the New York firm, Senator Nye cited also the activities of former Spanish Ambassador Juan Francisco de Cardenas, who he said is associated with Jose de Gregorio, former secretary of embassy, and Juan T. Mateos, former chancellor of embassy here. Headquarters of these insurgent groups are maintained in a fashionable New York hotel.

Senator Nye said he did not wish an investigation of one side only, but of "all agencies foreign to our country which are participating in the present struggle to win American favor for one cause or another as represented in the lines drawn in Spain." He concludes with the charge that de Cardenas and de Gregorio are abusing their diplomatic passports.

Among documents that have been turned over to Senator Nye is a letter purported to have been sent from partners in a Spanish shipping firm in New York to Juan Claudio Guell, said to be insurgent intermediary at Valladolid, Spain. The writers of the letter, apparently acting as American representatives of the insurgents, deplored the amount of munitions and supplies going from Mexico to the loyalists, and said:

"It is a pity that there is not a speedy armed ship in the Strait of Yucatan. If there were, not one of the ships with armaments would get through. The place could not be more advantageous because for the provisioning of its needs the ship could be helped in Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, a friendly country."

Violation of Monroe Doctrine

Such operations in the Straits of Yucatan, it is pointed out here, would be in flat violation of the Monroe Doctrine, which warns against establishment of any European force in the Western Hemisphere. Should the project be attempted, or if the present negotiations involved really responsible persons, it is likely that the American Government would act.

But the present activities constitute much the same sort of freebooting that takes place in the United States whenever a foreign factional struggle breaks out. Headquarters of various rebel juntas planning grandiloquent doings in numerous Latin-American countries are maintained in New York, in Miami, and in the foreign colonies of various other American cities. But little comes of these maneuvers.

Likewise, the Spanish loyalists are of course well represented here through their embassy, and with a sizable group of American sympathizers, who have formed into cooperating committees. These groups defend themselves on the ground that they are simply acting with a government which is officially recognized by the United States, whereas other Americans who are supporting the insurgents are participating in hostile activity against a friendly government.

Mitchell Must Pay $728,709

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today ruled unanimously that Charles E. Mitchell, former president of the National City Bank of New York, must pay $728,709.84 taxes on his income for the year 1929.

The Crown and Its Jewels

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Five pounds of glittering jewels that cost $160,000 back in 1662 and are now considered priceless will adorn the royal head of King George VI at his coronation Wednesday in Westminster Abbey.

St. Edward's crown weighs that much and the crown jewelers have been busy lining and padding it to fit King George's head, which is of different shape from that of his father, the late King George V.

In 1649, Oliver Cromwell, after he had deposed the Stuarts, discarded the original crown worn by Edward the Confessor, the predecessor of William the Conqueror.

King George VI undoubtedly will be glad enough to change St. Edward's crown when he leaves the Abbey for the imperial state crown which he will don for the circuitous procession back to Buckingham Palace.

State Crown Lighter

The state crown is a pound and a half lighter than that worn in the Abbey, but has an even more famous collection of jewels whose value has not been estimated. It contains the Star of Africa diamond, part of the huge Cullinan diamond, the largest ever discovered.

Other priceless jewels are the Black Prince's ruby, won on a Spanish battlefield in 1367, and, even older, the sapphire of pious St. Edward, builder of the original Westminster Abbey. Queen Elizabeth's pearl earrings also stud the crown which was originally made for the coronation of Queen Victoria.

The weight or value of the crown to be worn by the new Queen Elizabeth—made especially for Wednesday's ceremony—is unknown. It probably will weigh less than three pounds and will be of enormous value as, among other rare gems from the royal vaults, it will contain the famous Koh-i-noor diamond.

Cromwell's Inventory

When Cromwell discarded the royal regalia, Parliament did not place much value on the lot. A "true and perfect inventory" taken at the time listed:

The Imperial Crown—weight 7 lbs., 6 ozs.; valued at £1110.

The Queen's Crown—valued at £338.

Small crown in iron chest—valued at £74.

Jewels—valued at £355.

Queen Edith's crown—valued at £16.

One large glass cup—valued at £102.

Other minor regalia, such as robes and stockings—valued at from 25 cents up to $2.50. Three swords were valued at $15.

These old relics would be even more valuable today than the present regalia if they had survived—and the estimated value of the present royal regalia is about $30,000,000.

Significance of Regalia

Here is a Coronation dictionary of the most important regalia, aside from the three crowns:

King's Orb—Signifies independent sovereignty under the cross of Christianity; it is a six-inch gold ball surmounted by a jewel-studded cross It is placed in the King's right hand after he dons his robes;

Royal Scepter—Three-foot ensign of kingly power and justice;

Sword of State—Two-handed sword, with 32-inch blade, carried by King during procession;

Sword of Mercy—Blade cut off square at end to represent mercy. It is carried behind the King, as are the sword of justice to the temporality and to the spirituality;

Golden Spurs—Lord Chamberlain touches the King's heels with them as an emblem of knighthood and chivalry;

Coronation Ring—Known as the wedding ring of England. A new ring is made for each sovereign and is placed on the fourth finger of right hand after receiving the orb;

Ampulla—Golden eagle with outstretched wings that holds the anointing oil;

Spoon—A silver anointing spoon with jeweled handle said to be 1000 years old;

St. Edward's Staff—Carried before the King in procession prior to coronation. This gold scepter is surmounted by an orb said to contain a fragment of the true cross;

Virge—A scepter surmounted by a dove that is placed in the King's left hand during the ceremony.

Five Million Souvenir Mugs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Eng.—In this part of England, known as the Potteries, workers have been busy finishing the job of turning out 5,000,000 mugs as Coronation souvenirs.

These mugs vary in price from just under a shilling to more than £5 each, and in the cheapest mugs the colored designs are applied by means of a transfer. This work needs skillful fingers and that is why at least half of the workers in the factories turning out Coronation souvenirs are women and girls.

When it comes to the more expensive mugs, jugs and plates, the raised design is put on by hand before the article is fired and glazed. This work is difficult and, being so highly skilled, is usually done by the same family for generations.

The china clay necessary for this work is obtained from Cornwall and other places some distance from the Potteries and much of it is brought in barges along the canals.

Design of 'Safe' Airplane On Display in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—A compresensive display of flying machines, including a design for a heavier-than-air craft whose advocates believe its construction offers "a safer form of air travel than lighter-than-air ships for mass transportation" is on display at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center.

The exhibition offers an opportunity to compare aircraft designed for both methods of transport, however, thefe being on display a model of the Los Angeles, for a long time the only rigid airship in service in the world; a model of the 19-ton, 32-passenger "Brazilian Clipper" of Pan American Airways, whose designer, Igor Sikorsky, envisages a 50-ton seaplane soon, and two models of Imperial Airways' craft which will be in the new Bermuda-New York service.

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Disposition of Relief Cases Lopped From Federal Rolls Develops Serious Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 10—If Washington slices off a considerable number of WPA jobs this year, as appears likely even from the President's budget recommendation for work relief, the people dropped from these jobs can look forward to one of three possibilities, observers in governmental associations here point out.

The revival of business may make a place for them in private industry; state and local governments may somehow stretch their budgets to help them out, although these resources seem now stretched about to the limit; or they will have to get along with whatever private aid they can muster.

While proponents of economy, led by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, argue that the President's proposal of $1,500,000,000 for work relief is too big by a half-billion dollars, statisticians figure that even this enormous sum, if all assigned to WPA, as is not to be expected, would mean dismissal of about 430,000 men and women from WPA jobs alone.

If PWA, NYA and RA and other appropriations are also cut, the total will be still bigger. Thus, even though the social security program is taking many dependents off the hands of local relief agencies, it is not expected that this shift will make room for all the dismissed federal relief workers.

Politically-minded spokesmen for the cities, like the United States Conference of Mayors at Washington, have taken the position that the Federal Government ought to maintain WPA rolls at present levels, even though it means an appropriation far above the President's proposal. A figure of $2,200,000,000 was offered by the mayors. But governmental associations located in Chicago, more technical in their approach, are inclined to take the President's figure as reasonable. The American Public Welfare Association, which is devoted to establishment of higher public welfare standards, has seen no occasion for making an appeal to Washington for maintenance of present WPA appropriations.

"It is not a question of what we would like to do for the unemployed," said one official of the association. "All governments are having a hard time to balance their budgets, and we must consider what these agencies can afford to spend. Besides, the Federal Government is making a big outlay for social security payments and to that extent is helping with the relief load in a way it did not help formerly."

Have Known Real Needs

Neither welfare experts nor governmental specialists here presume to say what the work relief needs of the country are at the moment. The figure picked by the Mayors Conference, $2,200,000,000 is not taken as a scientific estimate but rather as a sum used for bargaining purposes.

The Municipal Year Book, just published by the International City Managers' Association, shows that the peak of work relief was reached in February, 1936, and that a decile in numbers employed on the government work relief program has set in since that high-water mark of 3,850,000 persons. The figure is now well under 3,000,000 for PWA and other forms of work relief. A downward trend my therefore be expected to continue in any case.

But if private industry doesn't absorb the released workers, and if they can't get help from relatives, or qualify for social security aid, then the problem is certain to sit squarely on the doorsteps of cities and states, point out the governmental experts here.

This alternative gives rise to serious doubts on the part of even the more conservative governmental experts as to the ability of local and state governments to pay the bills. Talking confidentially, and not for the effect their words might have upon Congress, they say the cities and states con't pay much more than they are now paying.

Need for Local Economy

If the Federal Government finds it necessary to retrench, then much more do local governments feel a need for economy, they declare. Borrowing on the part of local governments could be excused during the emergency, but now is the time, if ever, that borrowing should cease and debts should be retired, they insist.

As for raising more revenue locally, they think it impracticable in any big way.

Cities depend for the big share of their income on the traditional property tax, and sentiment at present is strong against making it any more burdensome than it already is. In fact, tax limitation laws in some states, and exemptions for homesteads and certain types of industrial and social property in many others, indicate a tendency to reduce rather than increase this form of taxation. Moreover, the delinquency rate is said to be still disturbingly high, and any boost of the tax would simply increase the rate.

Cities can, it is true, raise money from licenses, fees, and such taxation novelties as parking meters, but these are regarded as minor sources of income.

States in Best Position

States are in a better position than cities to raise cash, for they can impose sales taxes, obviously impracticable in cities, and income taxes, where they are not constitutionally forbidden. Some authorities think it will be up to the states to collect taxes and turn them over to the cities to spend under state-imposed standards if municipalities find themselves forced to shoulder heavier relief burdens than they now have.

In spite of all these difficulties, not all municipal experts look upon a decrease in federal relief funds as wholly to be deplored. They recognize that so long as Washington pays the bills, it holds the political power and in that measure takes away from local autonomy.

Cities want to be independent and would much prefer to pay their own bills and be their own bosses, one municipal specialist remarked. At the same time, he noted that the city is not an efficient unit for assessing and collecting most taxes, being too small. For example, if Chicago levied a sales tax and its suburb, Evanston, did not, north side citizens would simply take the elevated out to Evanston to do their shopping. No unit smaller than a state can administer a tax of this kind efficiently, it is said.

The answer, as this authority sees it, is not an easy or immediate one. It will be necessary for people to come to realize that the unit of government which can most effectively levy and collect any given tax should perform these services, but that the spending should be done by that agency of government which can do that job most effectively. In the relief field, he maintained, this would be one of the lower levels of government, close to the people concerned.

History Recorded in Murals

Federal Art Projects

Paintings for Los Angeles County Hall of Records

Above—"Signing of the Magna Charta," by Buckley MacGurrin. Center—"Landing of Cabrillo," by Charles Davis. Below—"Signing of the Russian Charter," by Lorsor Feitelson

Return of Pamphlet Hailed As New Tool of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 10—The "pamphlet" is becoming as popular as the "town meeting," as a means of keeping people informed of last-minute developments in the quickly changing economic and political scene.

The lowly paper-covered booklet, which speeds information to the reader sooner than books can publish it, is in increasing demand by readers and forum debaters, who wish to be armed with the most current information, it is learned at the American Library Association here.

Not since John Jay and Thomas Paine pamphleteered more than a century and a half ago, have pamphlets been so popular among American readers, it is learned. This "boom" in pamphlets is reported by both librarians and book sellers. Readers are apparently entering a "pamphlet age," it is reported, for as soon as a bit of headline news catches the public eye, an immediate demand for printed information on the subject follows. Pamphlets are the logical result on such timely topics because books do not carry the information so soon, it is found.

Libraries Aid Project

A project is now under way to meet this growing demand for up-to-date material on public questions. The project, sponsored by the United States Office of Education, the American Library Association, and the Public Affairs Committee, consists of a list of 660 pamphlets on public affairs which are being supplied to public libraries in 30 cities. Half of these cities are centers for federal public forums and the others were selected because of numerous local groups actively concerned with civic questions, it is learned at the American Library Association.

Cities in which the pamphlet collections may be found include Atlanta, Albany, Baltimore, Chattanooga, Cleveland, Colorado Springs, Dayton, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Goldsboro (N. C.), Houston, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Media (Penna.), Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Morgantown (W. Va.), Ogden (Utah), Portland (Ore.), Rochester, Santa Ana, San Diego, Schenectady, Seattle, Waco (Texas), Washington, D. C., and Wichita (Kan.).

"America Contradicts Herself," "Chinese Politics Today," "Alice in Justice-land," "Eating the Seed Corn," "Curbing the Court," "I Am a Woman Worker," "It Happens Here," "Less Government or More," "The Machine and the Farmer," "Every Tenth Pupil," "Other People's Money," "A Primer of Economics," "Your Home and the Government." These are some of the titles picked from the list.

The purchase of pamphlets has been as great a problem as their selection, it is pointed out. Although the cost of a pamphlet is trifling, the task of ordering and paying for individual titles from any number of sources has kept many people from buying.

Pamphlet Clearing House

A pamphlet clearing house is now set up to take care of these difficulties. The Public Affairs Committee, headed by Raymond Leslie Buell of the Foreign Policy Association, has agreed to act as a clearing house for any of the pamphlets on the Office of Education list. This accommodation is open to forum leaders, discussion groups, or clubs, as well as to libraries.

Inquiries may be directed to Caroline C. Curtis, Pamphlet Districution Service, Public Affairs Committee, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., it is learned here.

Not only civic pamphlets are in demand but those on every conceivable subject. How to remove stains from fabrics, how to clean window curtains, how to sell what you write, are explained in pamphlets. Biographical material on living authors is found in pamphlets. Information on Germany, tropical fish, annual flowering plants, club programs, puppets, hobbies, income tax, automobile facts and figures, librarians point out.

The pamphlet is no longer the propaganda sheet with high pressure advertising, it is learned. This mistaken notion about the pamphlet was pretty well corrected during the depression when patrons of libraries were unable to find what they wanted in books. They were looking for last-minute information on industry, new kinds of processes, new recipes, new ways of mixing the latest brand of paints and lacquers—and so on. Such information was either not yet available in books or the books themselves were not on the library shelves because of lack of funds.

Demand Grows Steadily

Soon librarians discovered the pamphlet to meet their needs. They wrote here and there for these nominally priced booklets, began to catalogue them and have them ready for the host of inquirers. A New Jersey library reports that its readers borrowed 20,000 pamphlets in one year. In Los Angeles, 50,000 pamphlets were taken out and many more read in the library last year, the American Library Association reports.

Pamphlets bring all kinds of returns to their readers, one Chicago librarian said. After watching the use of the booklets over a period of time, she told of a man who had constructed a cement flooring for his porch with the aid of a pamphlet. Another had thanked the librarian for the up-to-date information he culled out of a pamphlet on disarmament. It helped him win a debate, he said, and the facts were not available in books.

Americans File Protest Against Guernica Shelling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Seventy-six religious, educational, political, civic, business and professional leaders are out today with an appeal that "all men of good-will" unite in "an overwhelming protest" against the destruction by air raids of Guernica, historic Basque city, in the Spanish civil war. They place responsibility for destruction of the city, wherein, according to reports, more than 800 non-combatant men, women and children were killed, directly to "Spanish rebel aircraft."

Among the signers are Dr. Rowland Angell, of Yale University; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Woodrow Wilson Administration; Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho; Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Clarence Darrow, Dr. Albert E. Einstein, Edward A. Filene; the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; the Rev. Dr. Edgar Dewitt Jones of Detroit, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ; Alfred M. Landon, Republican Presidential Candidate in the last national election; Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York; the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland; Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Miss Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College, and many others.

The appeal was issued as "the first organized expression of representative American public opinion on the world-wide issue of war carried on by modern mechanism against defenseless, non-combatant men, women and children."

"We refuse to condone such atrocities by our silence."

The signers of the appeal, among whom are seven United States senators, five representatives, two governors and four one-time Cabinet members, say in part:

"We do not attempt to assess the contending causes which now struggle for mastery in Spain. But we do insist that this ruthless aerial warfare upon women and children stands outside the pale of morality and civilization. We insist that there is no such thing as partisanship where this kind of mass murder occurs or is permitted to occur. We denounce the monstrous crime of Guernica in the name of justice and humanity. We demand a revival of that noble world conscience which manifested itself in the days of the persecution of the Jews in Russia and again when the Armenian people lay prostrate before the Turks."

Events Leading to Founding Of Los Angeles Traced in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Five of 10 murals telling the story of events leading to the establishment of Los Angeles have been installed in the supervisors' chambers of the county's Hall of Records.

Done by Federal Art Project workers, the series is being produced on canvas in order to allow transfer from the present location when the 1912 structure is replaced.

Signing of the Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215 is depicted on an 8 by 15-foot panel, showing the English heritage of the nation's fifth largest city.

Landing of Francis Drake

The landing of Francis Drake in 1579 in northern California is shown to bring out the claim of the British crown to a coast dominated and developed in its early days by Spaniards.

The American Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, is commemmorated in a panel emphasizing the history of the new western civilization which was to adopt the Pacific Coast.

The Russian influence is shown in a panel depicting Tsar Paul granting a charter to Nikolai Petrovich Rezenov, who made the trip to Nueva California in 1806. The influence ended when the Russian colonists withdrew from Bodega Bay in 1841.

Signing of the famous treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo marked the end of the Mexican War on Feb. 2, 1848. After that came the determined American colonization.

Other scenes in the murals are: Felipe de Neve, Spanish Governor of California who founded El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles in 1781, shown reading the official documents from King Carlos; arrival of the Butterfield Stage which made the first overland run from St. Louis in 1858; Richard Henry Dana at San Pedro in 1835 when he was before the mast; Capt. Jebediah Smith writing in his diary of the first overland expedition to Los Angeles in 1826; and the landing of Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo at San Pedro Bay in 1542, approximately 227 years before colonization actually began.

Sponsored by County

The County of Los Angeles is sponsoring the project, which is costing $600 for materials. Each panel is requiring approximately three months of 24-hour weeks.

Buckley MacGurrin, supervisor of the project, is painting five: the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, Felipe de Neve, Dana, and the stage. A native of Michigan, he was trained largely in California and Paris. Before joining the Federal Art Project a year ago, he worked for the Public Works of Art project, for which he completed his fresco series of "Gastronomy Through the Ages," which decorates three walls of the Los Angeles Musum cafeteria.

Helen Lundenberg, who received her training in near-by Pasadena, is credited with the Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Capt. Jebediah Smith assignments. She also did work for the Public Works of Art project, assisting Lorsor Feitelson, who did the Paul-Rezanof panel, in the series on Thomas Edison now in the junior high school named for the inventor.

Charles H. Davis completed the Drake scene and is now working on the Cabrillo debarkation. He has completed a mural series for the local Hooper Elementary School, his major work since leaving the Public Works of Art company.

The first of the historic panels was placed in the county's "board room" in the early part of January, and the last is scheduled to be installed by June 1.

President Tries Hand at Kingfish

GALVESTON, Texas, May 10 (AP)—Well pleased with his one-eighth share of a catch of 16 tarpon in 10 days, President Roosevelt trolled for kingfish at the mouth of the Brazos river today.

Preparatory to landing at Galveston tomorrow morning for the return to Washington, the Chief Executive cruised slowly up the gulf coast yesterday from Point Aransas to Freeport, where the Brazos enters the gulf.

He will land here tomorrow morning and lead an automobile procession through the city before boarding his special train. He will be the first President to visit this port since 1891.

A message to temporary White House headquarters said Elliott Roosevelt, the President's third son and fishing companion, left the party last night for his home in Fort Worth.

He will rejoin his father at Galveston when he disembarks tomorrow. The President will spend tomorrow night at Elliott's home near Fort Worth.

S. C. House and Senate Split on 40-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—By a poll of 81 to 12, the House of Representatives defeated a Senate amendment to a bill to limit working hours in textile mills.

As enacted by the House, the measure would have created a 40-hour five-day week for textile employees. The Senate, however, refused to concur in the limitation set by the lower chamber, fixing it instead at 48 hours.

TVA Fertilizer Tested

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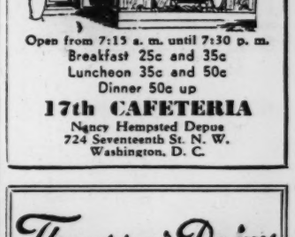
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Strikers Demand Picketing Of Nation's Movie Theaters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 10—Picketing of the nation's 16,000 theaters is demanded by American Federation of Labor unions striking here who are refusing to deal with the major motion-picture producers until they gain the same privilege—closed shop—as is enjoyed by six other crafts now peacefully at work under 1936-41 basic agreements.

Five of them are the truckmen, electricians, carpenters, musicians, and the ever-widening International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employers. They are granted a closed shop in their respective crafts by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., the Will H. Hayes organization which sets film policy.

The sixth is the Screen Actors' Guild, which the producers recognized last night to forestall a general studio strike.

Picket Lines Formed

Pickets first appeared around studios here on May 1, following refusal of the producers to deal with the unrecognized A. F. of L. unions of hairdressers, make-up, and scenic artists who claimed majority membership in each craft and therefore eligible under the Wagner Labor Act to deal with the producers. The producers said they were willing to deal with any union representing a majority, but that a closed shop would not be granted.

The three striking unions claim a suport of 11,000 members of the newly-formed Federation of Motion Picture Crafts, made up of more than a dozen A. F. of L. unions, including the strikers.

Throughout the United States the strikers claim more than 1,500,000 sympathizers in unions mainly affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, although members of the local federation claim they have not broken with the A. F. of L. With this combined support ready to throw picket lines around every theater in the country, the strikers hope to bring the producers to terms.

Production at Normal

The producers insist that production has not lagged one bit, due to the refusal of the Screen Actors Guild to vote a strike.

Last month, for the second time since 1935, a 10 per cent pay raise was granted to each of the four recognized unions, except the musicians. The $3,000,000 yearly advance is affecting 15,000 of the 28,000 persons in production work here.

Rather than wages and working conditions, the strike aims at recognition. The task of a hairdresser under present conditions, for instance, is assignment to a single star, or a few players, for whom the worker dresses tresses in the morning and then sits all day on the set to make sure the wave doesn't calm. For this the weekly wage is $75, a fortune in comparison with the minimum wage and tips which the striking A. F. of L. union has obtained for beauty-parlor operators in general here.

Most of the present workers are under contract to the studios and are therefore not on strike. The union figures of upward of 3000 on strike represent in the main the large contingent of hopefuls who have besieged Los Angeles County, which has always "enjoyed" an employers' market because of the labor surplus induced by climate.

President Called Breaking With Past In World Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Dr. E. M. Coulter, professor of history at the University of Georgia, said in a talk here that if the American people will stand back of the neutrality program as it is being worked up, the United States can stay out of war. "If we want peace," he said, "we are going to have to fight for it, and there is no mix-up in the use of these words. We will have to fight if we actually accomplish peace."

Dr. Coulter commended President Roosevelt's diplomacy and his moves to consolidate the position of the United States in a peaceful world in the last four years. He said that there had been two divisions of the policy, one to take care of peace in the New World and the other to take care of peace in European countries. According to him, the President's foreign policy has been as abrupt a break in this direction as have his New Deal policies, and it has the advantage of being "unimpeded by the Supreme Court."

He made reference to the resolution which has passed the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives, to the effect that whenever war breaks out in Europe, the President will announce it, stating that Americans will sell to the powers involved neither munitions nor anything else that could be used in promoting war. At the same time, Americans would be warned not to go on belligerent vessels, except at their own risk; trade with European countries would be on a "cash and carry" basis; American ships would not be used to transport contraband of war.

Commenting upon the idea that such measures would cost too much, Dr. Coulter said: "That cost would be infinitesimal when compared with the cost of war. If we want peace, we will have to sacrifice for it and pay for it."

Jews to Honor Roosevelt

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt will receive the tenth award of the Richard J. H. Gottheil Medal for distinguished service to Jewry, Harold Riegelman, past president of Zeta Beta Tau fraternity, announced at the order's annual founders' day dinner here. The award, based on recommendations of a jury of American editors, was announced simultaneously at alumni gatherings in 39 other cities.

Navy Seeks Cause of Hindenburg Crash

Wide World
Lieut. D. J. Yankeloff | Lieutenant Commander T. G. Mayer | Capt. G. W. Haines | Lieutenant Commander C. V. S. Knox

Members of the United States Naval Board of Inquiry Which Met at Lakehurst, N. J., to Determine the Cause of the Explosions and Fire That Destroyed the German Dirigible Hindenburg Here May 8 at the End of Its First Trans-Atlantic Trip of the Year

Film Actors' Strike Averted As Guild Accord Is Reached

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 10 (AP)—A working agreement between film producers and the Screen Actors' Guild was arranged last night, diminishing likelihood that the guild would back the craftsmen's strike.

Six of the nine major studios granted the primary demands of the guild for a guild shop, improved working conditions and better pay for extras. Heads of these studios—RKO, Paramount, M-G-M, Universal, Columbia and Twentieth Century-Fox—also promised to bring the three others into line.

Samuel Goldwyn, who is connected with United Artists, issued a statement in which he said: "I am shocked to find that my name is not included in the list. I have never and will never be an enemy of the fair demands of labor."

Proposal Accepted

The Actors' Guild, meeting in the ramshackle Hollywood Legion Stadium, heard the concessions with a mighty shout of approval from 4000 throats, accepted its committee's proposal to continue negotiations, and invested its representatives with power to call a walkout against the differing studios unless they fall into line quickly.

"We have an agreement with the producers, but it has not yet been committed to a full contract," Robert Montgomery, guild president, announced to the meeting. He did not mention the non-conformers, United Artists, Hal Roach and Warner Brothers-First National.

Charles Lessing, head of the Federated Motion Picture Crafts, said the tentative agreement between the studios and the actors would not halt picketing by his 11 unions.

Boycott Threatened

"Unless we get an answer from the producers by noon today," Mr. Lessing said, "We will call a nationwide boycott of motion picture theaters. We will concentrate that boycott in the industrial centers.

Mr. Montgomery told the guild meeting that the producers had agreed to abolish the $3.20 a day minimum for extras, to pay a $5.50 minimum for extras doing "mob stuff."

Japanese Seek to Extend Jurisdiction in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Petitions have been drafted by the northern branch of the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions, one of the two great Japanese organizations in Shanghai, to be presented to Japanese officials both here and in Tokyo as opening gun in a movement asking a "special administrative district" for Japanese jurisdiction outside the boundaries of the International Settlement.

The district in question would embrace territory within the extension roads area adjoining Hongkew—heavily Japanese-populated area in the northern part of the Settlement—and in Chapei, part of the Chinese municipality. Strong resistance from the Chinese may be expected if the demand is pressed, because in each case there would be encroachment upon Chinese territory.

By a loose provision of the Shanghai "land regulations," the Chinese allow certain roads to be built and maintained outside the Settlement, the original theory being that they were required for communication to the foreign area. Of late there has been some dispute as to who should hold police jurisdiction over the roads themselves, and the Japanese now seek to claim jurisdiction over territory within such roads so far as the district adjoining Hongkew is concerned. In the case of Chapei, they seem to wish to exercise jurisdiction over the very area which caused the Shanghai "war" of 1932, when Japanese naval landing party forces sought to march into Chapei to occupy a district in which many Japanese lived.

It is hardly to be believed that the demand will be strongly pressed as long as more important questions are still in dispute between Japan and China.

Packard Motor Agreement

DETROIT, May 10 (AP)—The first major automobile plant agreement between labor and management reached without a strike became effective today with ratification of the Packard Motor Car Co. pact in which the United Automobile Workers of America represent all employees.

The sole bargaining right was won previously by the union in a plant election held under the National Labor Relations Act. Packard employees voted approximately 4 to 1 in favor of representation by this union.

Packard workers voted acceptance of the agreement last night after a minority objected to certain provisions, particularly in respect to wage rates. The Packard management and a U. A. W. A. committee drew up the agreement last Friday.

Terms of the agreement include:

Minimum hourly wage rates for employees of more than six months service shall be 65 cents for women and 75 for men.

Seniority rights will prevail in laying off and rehiring.

Effective may 16, hourly rates of all employees shall be increased three cents.

Workers on night shifts will be paid five cents an hour above the regular rate.

Time and a half shall be paid for work over eight hours a day and over 40 hours a week. Double time shall be paid for Sunday and holiday work except to maintenance and power house emuloyees.

Grievances shall be handled throguh a shop steward arrangement.

The working week shall be shortened to 32 hours whenever a layoff appears imminent.

The agreement shall be effective until May 1, 1938, and until then the union "will not cause or permit or take part in any strike or any other stoppage total or partial of any of the company's operations."

The direction of the plant's working force, "including the right to hire, suspend or discharge for proper cause . . . is vested exclusively in the company."

Richard Frankensteen, U. A. W. A. organization director, told the workers the agreement was the best possible one the union could obtain and pointed out it was achieved without the expense of a strike and the loss of wages.

The Ford Motor Company now is the only major automobile producer with which the union does not have a written or verbal agreement.

Mr. Frankensteen reported the union has signed 7500 new members from Ford factories in the last two weeks.

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Rosendahl Tells U. S. Board How Zeppelin Burned

(Continued From Page 1)

tion. The fire burned "for three or more hours."

He then told of the fatality total—12 passengers out of 36 and 22 crew members among 61, a total of 34 from aboard the ship's 97.

Aboard Shenandoah

Commander Rosendahl was one of the officers of the naval dirigible Shenandoah when she was torn in two by a line squall over Ohio with a loss of 14 of the 43 aboard, Sept. 3, 1925.

He free ballooned the forward section of the broken ship to earth, saving himself and six others who had been trapped when the ship broke. His coolness on the occasion was manifest in his later testimony before a board of inquiry, for even in the midst of disaster he had been careful to observe atmospheric and structural conditions which might shed some light on the wreck of the ship.

The witness gave an outline of the Hindenburg's specifications.

The normal crew, he said, was 40 men, but additional men were carried for training. In 1936, virtually all United States navy officers on the station made flights as guests of the Zeppelin Company.

"The ship had a remarkable steering system," he said.

He said the manila trailing ropes were 400 feet long and, in viewing the fact they were partly coiled when they struck the ground, is was "a good estimate" the ship was about 200 feet off the ground when the fire occurred.

"I might add that the ship did not touch the ground at any time until the fire," he said. "The trail ropes were on the earth four minutes before the fire was observed.

"She had dropped water ballast—the normal procedure—but as a rule this dissolves and does not strike the ground in a solid stream."

Commander Rosendahl suggested a later detailed description of the valve installation, but said gas ordinarily was valved from the control car by the officer in charge.

Helium Situation

Dennis Mulligan, a member of the board of inquiry, asked Commander Rosendahl for the "helium situation."

The witness explained that the Helium Act of 1925, as amended in 1927, regulated the use of helium, produced by the bureau of mines in Texas. The United States has virtually a world monopoly on the noninflamable helium.

Mr. Mulligan sought to learn from Commander Rosendahl whether static might have caused the fire.

Q—Would the first Manila rope ground the static? A—My opinion was it definitely would. An airship hull accumulates a charge of static electricity and the first contact discharges that or equalizes the potential with that of the ground. Men on the ground crew sometimes have been severely shocked by the discharge. On this occasion it was humid and, without doubt, contact of trail ropes would discharge any static on the ship.

Q—Was the material used in the gas cells the same as last year? A—It seems impossible that the gas cells would have to be replaced in one year. It is improbable they were worn out.

Pictures Aid Survey

One Department of Commerce official, who withheld his name, estimated the inquest would require "one to three weeks." This, he said, would be "considerably less time" than would have been required had not a complete photographic record of the disaster been obtained.

The three members of the investigating board are South Trimble Jr., solicitor for the department, chairman; Maj. R. W. Schroeder, assistant director of the bureau of air commerce, and Mr. Mulligan, also an official of the bureau.

Graf Zeppelin Schedule Halted Pending Report

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Ger., May 10 (AP)—Suspension of the Graf Zeppelin's 1937 schedule until the German commission named to investigate the Hindenburg disaster makes its report has been officially announced.

The Graf arrived at Friedrichshafen, Ger., yesterday from South America and was scheduled to carry on a regular trans-Atlantic service this summer. The commission, headed by Dr. Hugo Eckener, the Hindenburg's designer, embarked on the Europa at Cherbourg, France, en route to Lakehurst, N. J.

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C. I. O. Goes to Labor Board With Weirton Steel Dispute

By the Associated Press

Labor developments in brief:

Pittsburgh: The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee carried its fight with the Weirton Steel Company to the National Labor Board with a charge the firm is violating the National Labor Relations Act by dismissing workers for union activity.

Regional Director Clinton S. Golden of the Steel Workers Committee told the labor board that Weirton had fired 160 workers for joining the union since the Wagner measure became law in July, 1935. He asked that Weirton be ordered to return the men to work and pay them approximately $180,000 for lost time.

Montreal: Canadian organizers of the Committee for Industrial Organization prepared to drive John L. Lewis' union further into the Dominion's steel industry. The C. I. O.'s latest push was toward the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and one of its subsidiaries.

Possibility that the opening of negotiations might be simultaneous both for the 350 workers here and the 3500 in the Dosco plant at Sydney, N. S., was expressed last night by Lucien Dufour, local president of the steel union.

Pittsburgh: Dr. J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, said at his home in Pittsburgh that "the Wagner Labor Act does not specifically make signed contracts mandatory," the former University of Pittsburgh law professor answered a question on the stand taken by the Republic Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company who have refused to sign agreements with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

"But," he added, "I can not see why contracts should not be signed. Verbal agreements are not the customary way to make such important business contracts."

Birmingham, Ala.: Alabama's coal "holiday," affecting more than 20,000 workers, ended Saturday with agreement between union representatives and operators on a new wage scale. M. C. Hughes, conciliator for the State Department of Labor, announced the settlement after minor differences were "ironed out" at a conference. Mines had been shut down since the old wage contract expired March 31.

Under the new contract, inside workers will be given 50 cents a day increase, making their basic pay $4.50 for a seven-hour day.

Pageant Shows How Play Helps New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—What recreation means to the tenement dweller was dramatized Saturday in a pageant entitled—"New York—Onward,"—staged by the Works Progress Administration at Seward Park Playground, in Essex Street at East Broadway, long one of New York's most congested tenement districts. It showed Manhattan in its early days, with the Indians weaving, grinding corn, making arrows and pottery.

The immigration of peoples from other lands was indicated in folk songs. These included English, Dutch, Slavic, Latin, Negro and Hebraic types in costume dances suggesting the overcrowding on the lower East Side.

Thirteen neighborhood centers united in the pageant. Workers from the federal recreation project and the federal music project were responsible for the presentation.

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Wagner Urges New Formula For Distribution of Wealth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—The "increasing complexities" of economic life make it imperatively necessary that a formula be found whereby there will be a more equal distribution of wealth—"a formula that would not only give workers a fair share in prosperity, but allow employers a reasonable profit and sufficient capital to start new enterprises"—in the opinion of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York, author of the National Labor Relations Act. Out of this formula, he holds, there should come a solution of "the terrible problem of unemployment."

Meanwhile, business leaders and labor are today moving away from the bitterness and strife that have marked their relations recently, and are going in the direction of co-operation and permanent peace, he told the afternoon forum of the National Democratic Club here on Saturday. He gave credit for this to the Federal Act which bears his name, declaring that the industrial strife which lately caused the loss of millions of dollars to the nation would not have occurred had the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act not got such belated support from business leaders—a support that was withheld until subsequent to the decisions by the United States Supreme Court on April 12.

Solution of the unemployment problem, he continued, calls for schedules of hours and factory conditions that will not interfere with productive efficiency and will, at the same time, provide a decent amount of leisure for those who work.

Urges for Permanence

"It is here that we must stave off the recurrence of blindly destructive competitive practices," he declared, "and it is here that we must set up machinery for a permanent and just industrial peace.

"Everyone knows that these problems cannot be solved individualistically. In our interdependent network of nation-wide business, the guiding spirit of co-operation is imperative. Industry must not allow its standards to be set by the most unscrupulous. Labor must not allow its practices to be determined by the most unruly and irresponsible. Disputes between the two must not be settled by the law of the jungle.

"The issue cannot be stressed in empty slogans about freedom or regimentation. The alternative is between chaos and order in our economic life."

Senator Wagner described briefly many of the more important features of the Wagner Act, adding that since the supreme Court decisions a month ago, one large enterprise after another had accepted the law. This, he held, was clear indication that "we are moving father away from bitterness and bloodshed and nearer to co-operation and permanent peace."

The right of collective bargaining was the keystone of the National Labor Relations Act, Senator Wagner declared.

"Since the worker is empowered to pick his own spokesman, there is no earthly way of doing it except by majority rule," he added. "And this is all—absolutely all— that the National Labor Relations Act provides. It does not establish control over industry; it does not tell the employer what hours he shall fix or what wages he shall pay; it does not tell any man whom he shall employ or for whom he shall work.

It merely gives the worker the right to organize in order that he may deal on a plane of equality with his employer in the solution of their mutual problems. Self-control and co-operation comprise the first objective of the law.

"The second objective of the Act is to provide industrial peace. We have found in America that permanent harmony must be based upon reason rather than upon force. When employers and workers are willing to get together with friendly and open minds, then alone may we expect the ultimate triumph of reason."

According to Senator Wagner, a partnership between industry and labor was impossible when the workers were disorganized and an isolated employee merely a cog in a factory wheel, "powerless to defend himself against occasional wrongs."

"The right to bargain collectively is at the bottom of social justice for the worker, as well as the sensible conduct of business affairs," he continued.

"The denial or observance of this right means the difference between despotism and democracy.

"We have long regarded it as an essential obligation of the government to preserve this fundamental right. The first step was taken when both law and public opinion outlawed the 'yellow dog' contract—that famous instrument of bondage by which the worker sold his freedom for the right to hold his job.

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Backstage in Hollywood

Adventure in the Making
Producer Cliff Reid, Center, Inspects the Blending of Sound Tracks Onto a Master Negative as George Hively, Cutter, and Robert Sisk Look On

Joan Fontaine
New Leading Actress

Film Adventures In the Business Of Distribution

Scene in Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Celluloid ribbons encircling the world are in themselves an adventurous story. Quite apart from the canned emotions strung along thousands of feet of 35-millimeter film in each feature-length picture, unfolds an engaging narrative of industry—distribution of the finished product.

Emotions, in the theatrical sense, play little part in getting the latest production to its presentations at the neighborhood film theater. It's a gripping business, nevertheless, of assembly-line tempo, a routine which allows the final editing to be done in a studio projection room on one morning and scheduled showings of the completed picture in New York, Chicago or Miami two nights later.

This service operates on the basis of filling the demand for maximum speed. In general, the release program is geared to allow railroad express to be the normal means of delivery. More often than not, however, the industry's impetuous business executives in the distribution center, New York, command air transport "prints" of the latest Class A pictures.

Standard Reels Longer

Until a year ago, 1000-foot reels were standard equipment in American theaters, necessitating eight or nine reels for each production. Today the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has settled upon 2000-foot reels as standard.

Formation of the print begins in the studio cutting room where separate tracks for sound, musical background, and action are superimposed on a single negative. This master negative yields a master print and a "lavender," the name given to the duplicate negative because of its color. The "lavender" is stored away in studio vaults.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is an example of a studio which maintains its own laboratory for print work. Here all duplicate prints are made for Western Hemisphere showings. "Parnell," the historical Irish drama starring Clark Gable and Myrna Loy, is typical of the big-time releases, and 250 duplicates are being developed for circulation among the international exchanges of the two continents.

R. K. O.-Radio sends its master negative across the street to the independently owned Consolidated Film Industries, where the master print, the lavender, and any other urgent prints are made. The master negative and print are dispatched to New York, where the sales heads take care of duplication by independent laboratories in New Jersey.

For distribution abroad, a single negative is shipped to England, for instance, where duplication is processed, thereby saving the tax on imported prints. The "translating" of negatives, or the dubbing of new tongues, takes place often on the lot where the picture is produced, although foreign film capitals are equipped to make the necessary alterations.

For such world-wide favorites as Charles Chaplin's "Modern Times" and the Academy winner, "The Informer," it is necessary to have upward of 400 prints made before the demand is satisfied.

The Motion Picture Producers and Distributers have divided the United States and Canada into 31 distribution centers, with branch exchanges in 500 communities. In 1936 America produced 496 features. Enough mileage of motion-picture film to band the equator is circulated each day by lease between these branches and the 16,000 theaters operating in the United States.

Starlet's Climb

Today Hollywood is witnessing the climb of a well-related starlet entirely on her own merits, critics and box-office agree. She is Joan Fontaine, and she is the sister of a prominent actress. While most of informed Hollywood know who this sister is, Joan's home studio is pleading with the press to "lay off the tie-up," insisting that in fairness to all concerned the girl should be allowed to go her way alone. Cliff Reid is the producer credited with discovering her and believes she is the "find of the year and Hollywood's next leading lady."

The discovery took place this year in her first role, a minor part in "Quality Street." Producer Reid then co-starred her in "The Man Who Found Himself" with John Beal. Next came a similar assignment opposite Preston Foster in "You Can't Beat Love." Now, to complete her seasoning, she's picked for the lead in "Curtain Call," an original story based on the adventures of a small-town youth who writes a play and takes it to New York in search of a producer.

Miss Fontaine was born in Tokyo of British parents, her father being a professor at Waseda University.

New Jersey Group Asks Labor Law Changes On Grounds It Is Unjust

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 10—An appeal for changes in the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act was forwarded to Congress by the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey today, following adoption of a resolution in which the measure was characterized unjust.

Delegates to the convention, which closed at the Traymore Hotel here Saturday, voted that the act "imposes collective bargaining without giving equal rights to or imposing equivalent responsibilities upon both employers and employees."

The convention also went on record as opposed to President Roosevelt's proposal for changes in the federal judiciary or any action which would radically affect the federal courts without first submitting the specific proposals to the people for their approval.

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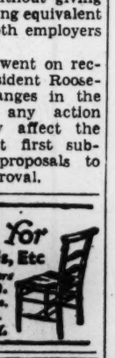

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Station WBHP Long Envisioned By Its Founder

With Monitor Newscasters

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—An ambition some years ago to operate a radio station in his own home town was realized early this month by Wilton H. Pollard in the coming on the air of WBHP here. The station is believed to fill a want in this section of Alabama for a good local station.

WBHP was greeted with a great deal of pleasure by the listening populace of Huntsville. Local merchants are also co-operating in every way to make the station financially successful.

Associated on the staff with Mr. Pollard, who is the station manager, are Weston Britt, program director, who has been associated with other southern radio stations; Richard Schiffman, commercial manager; and an engineering staff of two.

The studios of WBHP occupy a portion of the second floor of the Henderson Bank Building in Huntsville and are modernly and attractively furnished. The transmitter and antenna tower are located on the Athens pike, about a mile from the city limits. The antenna is said to be one of the tallest wooden towers recently constructed.

Civic clubs, churches and schools have been extended the facilities of WBHP without charge in the station's campaign to build community good will. WBHP is still new to Huntsville but the management has stated that it is determined to make it an institution of which the city may be proud.

This is article number 74 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, May 12.

Brazil Jails 35 For Red Uprising

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 10 (AP)—Brazil's National Security Tribunal sent 35 men to prison for participation in the 1935 communist insurrection. Held in prison while their trials were in progress, the men received terms up to 27 years. Similar charges are faced by 1288 others.

The tribunal designated three as leaders of the unsuccessful uprising: Carlos Prestes, former army captain, was sentenced to 16 years and eight months in prison; Arthur Ewert, also known as Harry Berger, a former communist member of the German Reichstag, 14 years and four months, and Pedro Ernesto Baptista, three years and four months.

Presiding Justice Baros Barreto condemned Agilberto Viero de Azevedo, a former army captain, to 10 years for his activity in the insurrection and 17 years for killing an army lieutenant who resisted the rebellion. Six others were freed after serving terms of ten and a half months.

Strike for 30-Hour Week Debated by Garment Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 10—Starting the second week of its twenty-third convention, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union today approached a decision on whether to strike for a 30-hour week in the quarter billion dollar cloak and suit industry.

David Dubinsky, president, revealed this at a press conference at Hotel Chelsea. Such a strike, he said, would begin June 1 when the present contract expires. He told also of plans for a definite move to reconcile the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor, and for a campaign to unionize the remaining 100,000 unorganized needleworkers in the cotton garment, knitwear, underwear, corset and brassiere fields.

The cloak industry now is on a 35-hour week.

35,000 in Trade Still Idle

"If the convention decides to strike for 30 hours," Mr. Dubinsky said, "it will be done. If the employers offer a compromise—for example, a 32½-hour week—the workers will vote whether to accept that instead. But they are ready to strike for 30 hours, because 7000 of the 35,000 cloak makers in New York City are still unemployed.

"A 30-hour week would lengthen the season. The retailers would have to plan ahead. It would spur buying in advance and would regularize and stabilize buying. It would do the employers altogether as much good as it would do us."

The quarter billion dollar estimate is based on annual sales at wholesale prices.

Mr. Dubinsky believed the convention this week would adopt the attitude of its general executive board favoring industrial organization of mass production industries, but striving for labor peace.

Formula for Peace

The formula for achieving peace, he said, probably will be left to his board, but "if the convention decides to call a conference of committees from both sides—the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor—the board will be glad to do it," he said.

"There can be no peace unless the 10 suspended international unions are restored to full rights in the American Federation of Labor," he continued. "I am confident that this would be worked out, once a conference took place. Nor would I insist upon stipulating in advance that the American Federation of Labor craft unions relinquish their claims in the mass production industries.

"I do not know what compromise each side is ready to make, but division in labor is not good, and each side should be ready to make some concessions."

There was much speculation here today on the probable effect the appearance of John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, will have on the convention when he comes here tomorrow or Wednesday to address the meeting. Opinion was widely divided whether Mr. Lewis's address would crystallize the opposition to any compromise with the American Federation of Labor leadership or would make for burying the hatchet in the internecine labor warfare.

Board Surveys Problem

The report of the general executive board characterizes the cotton garment and knitwear industries, the manufacturers of corsets, children's dresses, underwear and other apparel of cotton as having been "among the least willing to concede fair work conditions in their factories." It charges that their opposition to unionism has been "pronounced" and that after the National Recovery Administration was abolished, "they were quicker than employers in any other industry to go back to longer hours and abolish minimum wages, dropping many plants to $4 a week, and even lower."

"This is the final bulwark of substandard and sweatshop conditions in the women's garment industry," the report says. "We could never claim that our industry is unionized until every cotton garment plant in the industry is working under civilized conditions of labor and recognizes collective bargaining."

Florida to Plant Trees

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ELDER SON: In my business career, I have been taught to regard with cautious suspicion all goods offered at prices exceptionally high or exceptionally low. In fact, if it had not been for their conclusive money-back guarantee, I should certainly never have tried The Fifty Shilling Tailors—which means that I should have gone on paying a good deal more for my clothes than is necessary or justifiable.

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Cautiousness of G.O.P. Seen Reflected in Radio Hook-Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—The cautious attitude of the present Republican minority in Congress, based on a desire to avoid driving the majority into unity by partisan attacks, was newly reflected in the speeches given over a national radio hook-up Saturday night under auspices of the Republican National Committee.

The party is still marking time, waiting to see if the rift within Democratic ranks will widen to the advantage of the opposition, and G. O. P. leaders feel the present is not the moment for strong attacks.

Hence, although John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, relinquished the microphone to Bertrand H. Snell, New York, minority leader in the House, and Charles A. Halleck, youthful Hoosier Congressman, the net result was an unusually calm set of addresses on two problems: economy, and relief.

Representative Snell, who ordinarily waxes strong and graphic in his political oratory, gave an economic dissertation on high prices, beginning with the familiar but always effective quotation from President Roosevelt that "too often in recent history liberal governments have been wrecked on the rocks of loose fiscal policy."

Aid Against Inflation

And, departing from the customary partisan jeremiad, Representative Snell said: "I want to say very seriously that we Republicans will co-operate with the Democrats in every practical measure for stopping inflations. For it can be stopped—if there is courage to stop it—and it must be stopped!"

Inflation, said Representative Snell, results when "prices rise so fast that wages cannot keep up with them." They have been sent skyward, he said, because artificially created credit purchasing power, produced by government borrowing, was pushing them up.

"We all must do everything that we can to prevent the arrival of that day (of inflation). Both parties must join to prevent its arrival. But . . . the basic thing that can prevent its arrival is the elimination of governmental waste and extravagance. . . .

"No matter who is to blame for the crisis, the crisis is here. No matter who is to blame for the possibility of inflation, that possibility is here. As the leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, I hope that men of all parties may be able to agree on sound and effective methods of preventing that possibility from coming into being."

Co-operation Reiterated

Representative Charles A. Halleck was a little more caustic in his criticism of relief policies, but his note, too, was one of reiterated co-operation. He began by repeating for the Republicans the familiar pledge that nobody out of work should go hungry. But he charged that the present system of administering work relief has added greatly to its cost without giving corresponding assistance to the needy, that Administration policies have restricted opportunities of employment, that centralized administration of relief has not "and cannot possibly take into consideration local needs and circumstances," and that the New Deal is and has been for four years prescribing remedies without having made a thorough diagnosis of the trouble."

He assailed "a defeatist attitude toward relief," and said that "through increased production, greater employment will result. In fact, potential demands are so great that if they could actually be met there would be a shortage, rather than a surplus, of labor. Thus, through encouraging production at lower prices, the causes of unemployment could be eliminated." He urged transfer of relief to states, through a grants-in-aid system.

The Republican series of broadcasts, now half completed, indicates to many experienced observers that not even now, with the Supreme Court plan and other issues disrupting the Democratic majority, has the party hit upon a strong and effective plan of action.

Students Named For Seminar At Geneva in July

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The Students International Union announced today the appointment of 14 students from American universities and colleges for its seminar on world affairs at Geneva, Switzerland, this summer.

The 14 students, chosen from a list of nominations by 75 colleges throughout the nation, were selected on the basis of scholastic record and ability to contribute to a discussion of foreign affairs.

The seminar will open the latter part of July at Geneva, under the direction of Sir Norman Angell, former member of the British Parliament and a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Prior to the Geneva session the students will gather in Paris on July 12 to attend meetings of the committee on intellectual co-operation, whose chairman, Prof. Gilbert Murray, is president of the Students International Union.

A like number of foreign students will be chosen for the seminar soon. The Americans selected together with the colleges they represent:

Elspeth V. Davies of New York (Barnard College); J. Robert Harrison of Montclair, N. J. (Columbia University); Hugh J. Harley Jr. of East Landsdown, Penna. (Dartmouth); Robert S. Ashby of Ladoga, Ind. (Indiana University); John Mac Smith Jr. of Rowland, N. C. (University of North Carolina); Almira Abbott of Fayetteville, Va. (Randolph Macon); Irving Bernstein of Rochester, N. Y. (Rochester University); Elizabeth Sargent of Hollywood, Calif. (University of Southern California); Hibernia Seay of Selma, Ala. (Vanderbilt University); Richard H. Henry of Ardmore, Penna. (University of Virginia); May C. Fielder of Fort Mead, Md. (William and Mary College); Austin Broadhurst of Springfield, Mass. (Williams); Louise M. Scholl of Philadelphia, Penna. (Goucher College); Walt Whitman Rostow of New Haven, Conn. (Yale), now a Rhodes scholar at Cambridge, Eng.

Second $50,000 Gift For Wofford College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—An anonymous gift of $50,000 to Wofford College by an alumnus of the institution, the second within recent months, has been announced by Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, president of the college. The new fund will be added to Wofford's general endowment, Dr. Snyder said.

A few months ago, H. Clay Williams, of Winston-Salem, N. C., donated a $50,000 scholarship in the name of William A. Law.

In announcing the gift of the anonymous Wofford alumnus, Dr. Snyder said: "Coming so close upon the generous gift of Clay Williams of a like amount, it is distinctly encouraging. It means that more and more understanding men and women are going to recognize those important values that characterized Wofford through the years, and will want to share in increasing them for a larger service to this community and this State.

Noted Estonian

Mrs. Maria Reisik

Suffrage Pioneer In Estonia Marks 30 Years of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia—Mrs. Maria Reisik, leader of Estonia's women, has just observed the thirtieth anniversary of her professional career. Mrs. Reisik is the chairman and founder of the Estonian Women's Association, the parent organization of all Estonian women's societies.

She started her career before the World War as a teacher of French in Tallinn after having finished her education in Paris. During the war while acting as editor of the magazine, "Women's Work and Life," she energetically propounded the idea of an independent Estonian State, inviting the Estonian women to cooperate with men in the pursuance of this aim.

Upon the establishment of the State she was a member of the first Constitutional Assembly. Since that time she has always actively participated in social and public work for the benefit of her country. In independent Estonia all avenues in public activities are open to women.

In 1925 Mrs. Reisik represented Estonia at the International Congress of Women in Washington. In 1929 she was elected as democratic representative to Parliament. For 10 years she has been and still is the editor of the Estonian magazine, "The Voice of Women."

Mrs. Reisik takes greatest satisfaction, however, in the foundation of the Women's Household Chamber, claimed to be the first officially recognized chamber of its kind in the world, which legally represents the interests of household workers.

Socialistic Farm Gets U.S. Test In Arizona Project

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 10 (AP)—Some of the Scandinavian principles of co-operative farming will be tried out in Arizona on a part and full-time basis.

On four projects the Federal Resettlement Administration will place 151 families whose livelihood will depend upon socialistic enterprise. The projects, described by resettlement officials as experimental, are the first of their kind in the United States.

The farming acreage on three of the units, at Phoenix, Glendale and Chandler, will be used principally to augment, in times of unemployment, the income of families whose heads normally pursue trades or work as day laborers.

On the fourth project 60 families will devote their full time to co-operative mechanized farming of 3400 acres. They will share the proceeds.

Operations will be under the direction of a manager employed by the Administration as long as the Government has a predominant interest in the total investment. At some future time members may take over the project and select their own manager. The project manager will have authority to detail each man to the type of work to which he proves best adapted.

Modern and comfortable homes will be provided for as little as $15 a month. At Chandler, the apartment house idea will be tried, costing as low as $10 a month.

In the residential section of each project will be established a community center around which the social as well as commercial activities of the unit will revolve.

Products of the farm will be sold in the community center to project residents at market price, or disposed of to commercial concerns.

Laundry facilities and sewing rooms for women will be located in the center, as well as meeting rooms for business and social gatherings.

Herds of cattle and flocks of poultry will be provided on the projects to supply the residents' needs and increase their income.

During normal periods only a portion of the residents of the part-time farming projects will be engaged in agricultural pursuits. In time of unemployment, however, heads of families will report to the project manager for assignment to work.

J. A. Waldron, resettlement administrator, explained the purpose of the part-time projects: "A carpenter, for example, whose work may be seasonable, might put in his otherwise unemployed time working at farm labor, at farm labor rates, or a member of his family might wish to engage in part-time farm work."

The full-time farming unit will center entirely upon agriculture. Each residence will have a two-acre tract for a garden and orchard.

Safety Drive Urged By Baltimore Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10—The grand jury here has again submitted to the city's supreme bench judges a report embodying its previously announced 5-point program designed to reduce automobile accidents on the city streets.

Warning that "unless drastic steps are taken automobile traffic conditions will become progressively worse," the jurors favor the naming of a street traffic commission to study how safety on the public highways may be increased, enlargement of the police department's motorcycle squad to at least 80 men, establishment by the police department of a body to make immediate investigation of all serious traffic accidents, reorganization of traffic court machinery with a view of abolishing various abuses and the setting up of a master file system to aid the State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in judging whether licenses of offending motorists should be revoked or suspended.

Turning its attention to the matter of taverns and inns located near public schools, the Grand Jury pointed out an instance of where school children had an "uninterrupted view" of a stabbing at the door of a tavern, and suggested that licenses of taverns near schools should be revoked.

Crime Prevention Centers on Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 10—Crime prevention work in Pennsylvania's capital today is extended to the youth of the city, with the police department establishing a criminal prevention division in charge of a matron and a policeman. Their work will be among boys and girls up to 20 years of age, and all cases wherein youths are concerned will be turned over to them to investigate and determine the reason for their delinquency, to correct the conditions responsible for it and to keep the children under their personal surveillance in an effort to keep them from getting in trouble again.

Police records show that 119 minors, including nine girls, were arrested by the police here last year.

Efforts are being made to obtain the co-operation of service clubs, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and other organizations willing to help in the work of juvenile crime prevention.

While the police department is working to prevent juvenile delinquency, the Harrisburg School Board will increase its efforts to educate boys and girls regarding the influence of alcohol, the announcement by the board saying that this teaching will be incorporated into the physical education department of the public schools.

'College Grandmother' To Get Columbia Degree

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Columbia's "college grandmother," who has seen that her three brothers, three sisters and two children got college degrees, is going to pick up one for herself this June.

The master of arts that Mrs. Rose A. Cahan will receive from Nicholas Murray Butler will be, in fact, her second degree. She received a bachelor of science degree from Teachers College in 1931.

Mrs. Cahan came here from Austria 35 years ago. She attended a night settlement school, worked in East Side factories and helped her brothers and sisters start their educations. But it was only after her marriage to Solomon Cahan that she thought about going to college herself.

Codling Moths Ruin Apples

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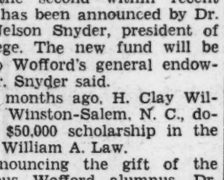

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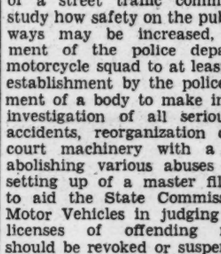

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28,221,291 Autos Set Record in 1936

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 10

Registration of 28,221,291 motor vehicles in 1936, the Bureau of Public Roads reported today, set an all-time peak for the United States.

The bureau said this was nearly 2,000,000 more than the previous year and 1,700,000 above the former all-time high in 1930.

Lighting Ships By Bulb Booked For Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Fifty-seven years of the development of the use of electricity aboard vessels at sea will be marked here this month in observances which will recall the installation of Edison's incandescent electric lights aboard the Columbia in May, 1880, when this method of lighting vessels was regarded by underwriters as constituting such a fire hazard that they refused to write an insurance policy to protect the owners of the Columbia against a possible loss by fire. As a result, the vessel steamed from New York to Portland, Ore., by way of the Horn without this protection.

Today the newest electric ocean vessels—the steamships California, Virginia and Pennsylvania of the Pan-Pacific Line—follow almost the identical route of the Columbia on her maiden trip save that they pass through the Panama Canal.

These modern vessels were described by the General Electric Company today in a review of the progress of electric lighting on vessels as "literally floating electric cities, taking even the power for their propulsion from great generators which produce current for whirring motors," whereas the Columbia had only electric lights, crudely installed and even more crudely controlled.

Finest of Her Day

The Columbia, in her day, was considered the finest and most up-to-date passenger vessel that had ever been constructed. She was launched on Feb. 24, 1880, at the John Roach shipyard in Chester, Penna. The vessel had been built for Henry Villard, president of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and later head of the Edison General Electric Company. Mr. Villard was an admirer of Edison, and from the outset he had conceived of having the Columbia illuminated by the Edison electric lamp, which was then in process of evolution from a laboratory exhibit to a commercial product.

"John Roach, one of the conservatives of his day, vigorously opposed the large idea," the General Electric review says. "Like most of the other doubters, he objected chiefly for fear the electric system would set fire to the ship. The marine underwriters held similar views.

"It was the first installation of Edison's incandescent lights outside of Menlo Park. Before any commercial plant was established on land, this little system on board the Columbia was put into service.

"There were 115 of the incandescent lamps, each of 16 candlepower. In every passenger's stateroom and in the main salons these electric lamps were placed in combination fixtures which made it possible to substitute oil lamps for the electric lamps should an emergency render this necessary, the only possible emergency being, as was well understood, the failure of the electric system.

"But the most curious aspect of the installation was the arrangement governing the use of electric lights by passengers in their staterooms. The individual lamps were controlled by lock switches enclosed in rosewood cases located outside the doors of the staterooms. The key which operated these switches was in the permanent possession of the steward. Consequently, if a passenger wanted his electric lamp turned on, he had to summon the steward by ringing a call bell, and the steward then operated the switch. The some procedure was necessary when the passenger wanted to turn out his electric light."

In Service Till '95

This original electric light plant remained in service aboard the Columbia until July, 1895, when it was replaced by a more modern installation. The old Edison dynamos were returned to the manufacturers, then represented by the General Electric Company, which presented one of them to the museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, where it stands today with a lengthy inscription. The company presented another of these old dynamos to Henry Ford for his museum in Dearborn. So far as is known, these are the only two of the original dynamos now in existence.

The Columbia was in the regular coastwise trade between San Francisco and Portland, carrying passengers and cargo, until July 21, 1907, when she was in collision off Shelter Cover with the steam schooner San Pedro, and sank.

"Less than 25 kilowatts was represented in the maximum combined output of the Edison dynamos on the Columbia," the review says, "and the modest volume of electrical energy they actually sent forth was utilized for one purpose only—electric lights. Far different the electrical story of the Virginia, the California and the Pennsylvania. On these, more than 15,000 kilowatts are represented in the electric generating units, and 13,200 kilowatts of this capacity are available for propelling the ship. Electric lights abound everywhere on the line."

Silver Bullion in U. S.

There is $1,900,000,000 worth of silver bullion in the United States Treasury.

Citizens Chafe Over Delay In San Francisco Vice Probe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10—Residents of this city continue to make demands for a cleanup of vice and graft conditions here, as exposed by the Atherton graft report made public two months ago.

Fearful that slow action by the present grand jury and city officials may result in a "whitewash" of the investigation of the disclosures, which charged $1,000,000 in police protection was being paid annually by vice, has spurred the public, through the press and the pulpit, to demand action. The present grand jury, second since the investigation began, is now in recess until May 23.

Discharge of the first grand jury came suddenly after one member had been disqualified because of real estate dealings with one of the men under suspicion.

Hearings have continued under the direction of the office of the attorney general of the State, after the district attorney of the city and county, Mathew Brady, decided to retire from the scene.

Atherton Ends Testimony

Following the first flurry over the revelations in the report—the ensuing resignation from the police commission of Dr. Thomas E. Shumate (who had been a member for 20 years), the discharge of the first grand jury, and decision of the district attorney to step aside—the new grand jury has just completed hearing testimony from Edwin N. Atherton, who made the report for the city.

As yet, the so-called "principals" in the charges have not appeared before the Grand Jury. Just what the results of the investigation will be no official will predict. But the clamor for "results" has indicated that politicians must give some semblance of action, or face an irate electorate. Previous cleanups in San Francisco have resulted in only temporary alleviation.

Charges Lack of Co-operation

Mr. Atherton dropped his investigation last December charging that he was receiving no co-operation from city officials and that he was actually being blocked in some instances. There is a move afoot now to ask him to resume his investigation. Opponents contend that by this time those whom he would seek to investigate have had plenty of opportunity to cover their tracks—making it extremely difficult to succeed in getting evidence.

As a remedy for the present conditions, outlined by his report, Mr. Atherton recommended "legalized vice," although he stated he felt public opinion was opposed to this idea.

While a majority of the clergy of the city, and the Mayor himself, have expressed themselves against "legalized vice" as a remedy, certain of the clergy have taken the attitude that it is up to the churches, the schools, and the parents to educate youth more thoroughly on social conditions and then legalize, control, and supervise vice. It would eliminate much graft, they hold.

Police Changes Sought

As for the police department, it has been recommended that special duty men either be eliminated or that precinct captains and special duty men be moved from one station and district to another to prevent "a regular flow of hush money."

The Order of Cincinnatus, crusading Pacific Coast civic group, has demanded that the police commission be replaced by a single police commissioner, and that more power be given the police chief.

The San Francisco Federation of Churches has placed itself squarely behind any clean-up drive and sermons on the subject have focused additional attention on, and resulted in an increased cry for speedy accounting by city officials.

Definite recommendations are expected from the grand jury probe, and apparently the public via its civic organizations is getting a bit impatient awaiting the results. As the jury sessions are private little is learned of its activities except through "leaks." There is a bill before the Legislature which, if signed by the Governor, would result in "open sessions" under certain circumstances with the purpose of giving the public actual opportunity to hear for itself what is going on before the grand jury.

Authorized in 1935

All of this commotion over the revelations of the graft report have shocked much of the citizenry, but it is pointed out that San Francisco has been preparing itself for this report ever since $75,000 was appropriated in September, 1935, for the purpose of the investigation. What has startled the city are the charges of the close alleged connection between certain of those in high office and alleged underworld characters.

The objectives of his investigation, as Mr. Atherton, a former Department of Justice agent, and before that consular officer, outlined them were:

"1. To ascertain whether there was a substantial foundation for the allegations against the police department.

"2. To purge the department of the maximum number of corrupt officers.

"3. To prosecute such officers wherever possible."

He set the total cost of the investigation at $60,660.84.

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LaGuardia's Transit Program Scrapped by New York Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—The three-year negotiations of the fusion mayoralty to unify New York City's rapid transit system under municipal ownership were relegated to the scrapheap today in a publication by the transit commission of copious memoranda of rejection.

By its "no" this body has again brought to the political fore an issue always integral with Tammany Hall campaign maneuvers and one that had assured almost impenetrable complexity by the time Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia took office in 1933, pledged to restore the city's bankrupt credit and recapture the subways at a fair price for city management at the earliest possible moment.

With the 1937 battle for City Hall in the offing, the transit board's decision has the effect of precipitating that warfare with the impact of a high-power bomb. And the Mayor himself will inaugurate the bombardment at City Hall this evening when he is scheduled to attack the commission findings over a six-station radio network.

The career of the transit commission, which began by legislative act 16 years ago when jurisdiction over unification was vested in it, has been a synonym from the start for that hiatus to which a problem saturated with political considerations may be consigned. It had developed three proposals for city ownership, none of which had been approved by the city or the transit interests, before Mayor LaGuardia designated Samuel Seabury and City Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr. as advisors in the bargaining.

Last year, this counsel reached a $436,000,000 purchase arrangement on a 75-year oasis with the companies, and the plan was submitted to the commission on June 22, 1936, as a "definitive agreement," approved by the companies.

Five-Cent Fare

Today's mass attack by the commission on the plan and all its works was in three separate opinions evolved from the criticisms of special counsel, John J. Curtin. Topping the list of objections rehearsed in the unanimous conclusion was that the 5-cent fare, out of which Tammany made extensive political capital over a long period, would be imperiled. It held that the Seabury-Berle program was "the most dangerous and insidious attack on the 5-cent fare that has ever been launched in transit's turbulent history," and would "lead inevitably to an increased fare, higher taxes, or both."

Additional reasons for the turndown were that the price was too high; that the estimated $9,000,000 gain to the city over the revenue it now has under the dual subway contracts negotiated in 1913 would be extinguished by rising labor costs; that the 75-year period is too long and a virtual straitjacket for the city; that exemption from the debt limit of the proposed new bond issue to fund the purchase would seriously impair the city's borrowing capacity and hamper future transit development, and that no improvement would result in service to rapid transit users.

The commission's silence on Mr. Curtin's alternative plan was regarded as significant by persons who have made a study of the transit puzzle. This suggests a gross purchase price of $343,000,000, or $93,000,000 less than the price now stipulated for the Interborough, Manhattan Railway Company and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit properties and interests involved in the deal, would have the city make no pledge of revenue, would put in no new money and would accept no strings of any kind.

Curtin Substitute

The Curtin substitute was viewed in these quarters as too patently impossible of attainment by agreement to warrant other definition than further dedication of the problem to the devious ends of politics and the whitewash of an assault calculated to destroy unification without taking the responsibility for doing so. Failure to contribute constructive solutions robbed the negative findings of any force, it was held.

During the 11 months it has taken to consider the Seabury-Berle plan, the commission has been besought many times by Mayor LaGuardia to hasten its deliberations, and he finally threatened to appeal to the Legislature for authority to complete unification without benefit of the commission. Its decision now comes on the heels of the Legislature's adjournment, thus nullifying any immediate move that might be made to get retaliation in Albany.

Also, in issuing its memoranda to the press, the commission in effect dictated its newspaper treatment with the request that the statement "not be used for the purpose of obtaining comments in advance of publication." This prevented either the mayor or his transit advisers from making a simultaneous newspaper reply.

Columbia to Shun Participation In Goettingen Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Columbia University will not participate in the observance of the 200th anniversary of Goettingen University, which will be celebrated from June 25 to 30, it was announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, today.

Dr. Butler's announcement followed the dispatch of a letter in Latin to the Goettingen institution congratulating it on its accomplishments and recalling the ties which link it and Columbia. It was accompanied by an English letter of greeting in which the Columbia head commented upon the state of education in Germany today and inferentially compared it with that which obtained in "the old Germany," which "for generations had the leadership in philosophy, in letters, in science, in the fine arts, in music and in industdy, and which brought to the German people world-wide and grateful recognition."

"May that which we now celebrate and salute quickly return to help steady this rocking world," the letter in English says.

Greetings in Latin

The Latin letter of formal greeting does not say specifically that Columbia will not attend the Goettingen celebration. Instead, it remained silent on this, as did Princeton University and other American institutions of learning in their formal replies to the invitation to send representatives to Goettingen. Nevertheless, the Columbia letter adds another name to the long list of American universities that will not be represented at the ceremonies.

After greeting Goettingen, the Latin letter places Columbia University in agreement with Cicero that "nothing is more splendid nor more widely influential than the solidarity of mankind, a partnership, as it were, in the sharing of mutual benefits."

In this partnership, it says, Columbia and Goettingen are linked "by the same ardor in the search for the objective truth, however difficult to find."

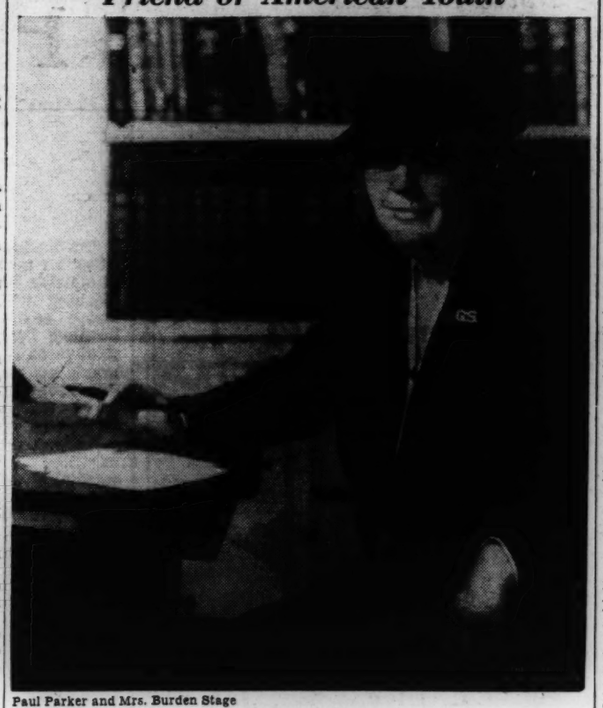
"There have been from the beginning other ties of kinship and friendly feeling," it continues. "We recall that both universities entered upon their glorious career of free investigation and fearless teaching and publication upon the basis of separate charters from the same royal hand.

Lists American Scholars

"In imagination we see forms of many, many Americans, Bancroft, Cogswell, Barton, Everett, Longfellow, Motley, Burgess, Root, Morgan, Smyth, Royce, Schurman, Houghton and other seekers after a profounder understanding of the world who were made welcome in your halls and inspired by your distinguished scholars with an ampler and surer hope of gaining in the end an insight into the changeless objective truth. Of those scholars of your university who thus prized beyond all else in life the untrammeled search for the ultimate truth, it is difficult to speak in adequate terms of praise. . . .

"With justice may you be proud of the two centuries that have passed, and we wish for you nothing finer for the future than that your scholars may again, as in times gone by, be free to use at their own personal discretion the same high-mindedness, the same acute intelligence, in the endeavor to discern the countenance of that truth, which, though one and the same for all men, yet so speaks as to be able, though at times austerely, to minister to each man according to his highest interests."

Friend of American Youth



Paul Parker and Mrs. Burden Stage

Mrs. Herbert Hoover

President of the Girl Scouts in Uniform at Her Desk

Young People Same as Always, Asserts Mrs. Hoover in Boston

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 10—Six weeks is a long time to be away from home; at least it is a long time for Mrs. Herbert Hoover. "I like my home and I stay in it most of the time," she said in an interview at the Hotel Statler. But for the Girl Scouts Mrs. Hoover is willing to do a great deal.

The thirteenth annual regional conference of the New England Girl Scouts, concluding its three-day program Saturday, was the third in a series of six regional conferences which she is attending, as national president.

"I'm not really giving speeches," Mrs. Hoover said, regarding her name in the speakers' list. "I just make a few remarks and tell them what is being done in other parts of the country. I am learning a great deal from them. You know, in our organization the president is not really an executive. Oh, there is an executive, in New York, and she works very hard."

This effort to minimize her own contribution and load credit upon her colleagues could not quite banish from the reporter's memory the records of many years of active, unselfish devotion on Mrs. Hoover's part to the work which was always so close to her heart, both before and during her term as wife of the President of the United States. Before the Girl Scouts organized, when as a girl she had gone on fishing trips with her father, in Iowa and in California, she had longed for some group activity by which other girls might enjoy life in the open.

She cherishes no exaggerated ideas about Scout membership being youth's garment of protection against the world's many temptations. "I do think, though, don't you?" she remarked, as the question of Scout influence arose, "that every bit of good that any person or group does anywhere is helpful. You cannot have 400,000 active youngsters in the country working and playing and singing their songs according to the same code of life without accomplishing a great deal in the building of friendship."

As for combating subversive tendencies, she waved the thought aside for the moment to emphasize the need primarily of developing friendship and understanding, of extending friendship to the 30 or 40 important countries of the world in which Scouting has gained a foothold. If there is one subject in the world which deepens both the blue and the gray in her eyes and makes her forget an already long-delayed repast, it is that of Girl Scouting. Impossible to steer her into a discussion of anything else, unless it be some related topic such as the general problems of young people today.

And she had no hesitation. "Young people today," she declared, "are the same as young people have always been. The rapid development of mechanical devices may have speeded up the tempo of living, and the young people have had to keep up with it, but I believe their problems bear exactly the same relationship to the present as did those of 20 or 40 or 100 years ago to their times. Civilization has developed by each generation meeting its own problems, and the young people today will meet theirs too."

Catalan Revolt Ends in Unifying Loyalist Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 10—"A valuable healing crisis" was the description of recent events in Barcelona given to The Christian Science Monitor by an authoritative Loyalist source here.

Instead of achieving their object, the extremists in Catalonia have now been disarmed, he added, and an additional 5000 men have been sent to strengthen the police force which they intend to dissolve.

The danger from the Barcelona trouble now seems to have passed definitely, this informant declared. Gen. Francisco Franco, in his anxiety to follow up his success over Bilbao has not been able to spare additional men for intensive action at the Madrid-Saragossa front, as it had been feared he would. Now the Valencia Government controls the Catalan military defense as well as public order there—a state of affairs which even the most optimistic had hardly dared to hope for a few weeks ago.

This has been brought about through recognition by the four ministers of the CNT, the Anarchist-Labor organization in the Valencia Cabinet, that without a united front under a centralized control, defeat would be inevitable. To place in the hands of the central government the control of public order was the biggest setback suffered by the separatist movement. It also means a further step in the direction of recognition by the Anarchists that workers cannot hope to "rule without government."

The Monitor learns that in five days no fewer than 70,000 rifles and firearms have been given up in Catalonia and Madrid, or seized. This means an unexpectedly large measure of disarmament, especially of the classes guilty of hidden crimes costing thousands of lives. A greatly improved condition may now confidently be expected, especially in view of the strengthening of police also by Carabinero forces. These latter, it is explained, have now been increased to 60,000. Only a small percentage of the old force of Carabineros remain. Almost to a man they remained loyal to the Government. The Carabineros were a force recruited chiefly from ex-service men eager for coast and frontier duty connected with customs and control, which are still maintained in many parts of Spain. Since the civil war began they have maintained so fine an "esprit de corps" that facilities have been given them for constituting their own artillery, mechanized units and other arms. They have largely filled the gaps left by the regulars and have performed wonders in the way of training and drilling the militia.

Duce's Press Ban Indicates Weakness in London's View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 10—Premier Mussolini's newspaper "sanctions" against Great Britain for publishing what he declares is false news about Italian defeats in Spain has helped solve one coronation problem—it releases a number of seats in Westminster Abbey which had been allotted to Italian journalists. As they have now been recalled home, the harassed president of the Foreign Press Association has now been able to satisfy some of those who had been importuning him for accommodation.

In diplomatic circles the Duce's action is regarded as a further sign—there have been several others recently—that the Duce's difficulties due to his Ethiopian and Spanish adventures are far from being over.

The prospects of reaping an early harvest in raw materials from Ethiopia have entirely gone. The hopes of colonizing millions of Italians in the New African empire are rapidly vanishing.

Last week's rumors from Rome that the capital of Ethiopia might be moved because the altitude of Addis Ababa is too high for Europeans are understood to have had a somewhat chastening effect on Italian enthusiasm for its new empire, which not even yesterday's parade in Rome of native fighters can have quite neutralized.

In connection with this parade there is reason to believe that Italy was disagreeably surprised at the unanimity with which foreign diplomats deliberately abstained from attending. Only Germany and Japan, it is stated, were represented.

Yugoslavia's abstention is regarded as particularly significant in view of the fact that by the treaty of friendship which Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano signed at Belgrade last month, Yugoslavia recognized the Italian conquest.

Besides the Duce's difficulties in Ethiopia, where according to the latest information the Italian writ does not run at all outside of certain big centers, he is also in trouble over Spain. His remarkable concessions to Germany in the past few months are attributed here partly to the realization that without German assistance he is unable to wind up the Spanish adventure without a severe diplomatic climb-down and partly to Count Ciano's strong pro-German sympathies. The Duce, as seen here, is leaning more and more to his son-in-law with the result that Italy's influence in Central Europe is rapidly diminishing.

By deciding to recall Italian newspapermen from London and to ban all except three British newspapers, the Duce is regarded here as having emphasized his diplomatic weakness. It is added that if Britain had been equally sensitive, there would have long ago been no British journalists in Rome.

PWA Power Loans Sustained

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The United States Court of appeals refused today to consider the constitutionality of government financing of municipal electric systems.

The decision denied the Alabama Power Company and the Iowa City Light and Power Company a court review testing the constitutionality of Public Works Administration loans to cities in Alabama and Iowa to construct the municipal power plants.

Observers said the suits, should the Supreme Court consent to review the District of Columbia court decision, probably would bring the first final adjudication on the lending phase of the Government's big power program.

Associate Justice Josiah A. Van Orsdel, speaking for the court, said the companies "are not in a position to question the source from which the municipalities may derive the funds to construct their plants, whether it be lawful of unlawful.

"These utilities have no exclusive franchises to furnish electricity to these municipalities," the court continued. "It is conceded that the municipalities may lawfully compete with the plaintiffs.

"The fact that in furnishing the funds which will enable the municipalities to engage in such competition, the administrator may have exceeded his authority, or may have acted under an unconstitutional statue, does not affect the situation."

The suits arose from the Alabama company's attempt to restrain the government from lending funds to construct plants at Florence, Decatur, Sheffield, Tuscumbia, Hartdale, Russellville and Guntersville. The Iowa Company sought similar injunctions against loans to Iowa City, Coralville and University Heights, Iowa.

Trying the suits as one, the Federal District Court here dismissed them, after holding the power program constitutional and a valad exercise of authority. The appellate court refused to change the ruling.

The Alabama company charged a conspiracy existed between the PWA and the Tennessee Valley Authority to destroy its business, and, by unlawful use of public funds, to carry into effect the President's announced "national power policy."

'American Mother' Honored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—A genial, white-haired man, with a proud smile on his face, stood to one side here yesterday and watched his wife receive a gold medal as the Golden Rule Foundation's choice of the American Mother for 1937. Carl R. Gray of Omaha, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, played a silent role in the drama of the day, which included a luncheon, a radio address with Mrs. Gray introduced by Mrs. James Roosevelt, and the presentation of the medal by Charles V. Vickrey of the foundation.

Mr. Gray's comment was a whispered sentence to a reporter in which he admitted that he was "very proud" and that "I know better than anyone else in the world that she deserves it."

The Kansas farm girl who married her husband when he was a railroad telegraph operator earning $60 a month, in her appeal over the air for help to be extended to underprivileged mothers and children said that a nation depends upon its homes and that homes, large or small, "should be great factories daily sending forth a fresh supply of love, peace, truth and joy, as well as godly men and women, boys and girls, who have pure hearts, clean minds and willing hands."

Mrs. Willis Miner of Mountain Lakes, N. J., who came near to being chosen for the honor this year, sent her congratulations to Mrs. Gray. Mrs. Fletcher M. Johnson, the 1935 mother, was there to applaud her, and two sons of the family, Col. Carl Gray Jr., and Russell Gray, with their wives were present, the youngest member of the family, Dr. Howard Gray, being absent in Paris.

Other mothers who paid tribute to Mrs. Gray included Mrs. Catherine Hayes Brown who said that her own actress daughter, Helen Hayes, "became great because she was born that way. It is true that I saw to it that she had her spiritual foundation but after all that was my obligation and privilege."

Sabotage Charged By Dewey on Inquiry On Trotzky in Mexico

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—The breach in the ranks of the communists and Left Wing Liberals here has, further widened since Prof. John Dewey declared "powerful influences" were trying to discredit the work of the American Commission sent to Mexico to hear what Leon Trotsky had to say in reply to charges of his instigating a plot, for complicity in which numerous Soviet leaders, including Karl Radek, were shot as traitors.

Professor Dewey, who headed the commission to Mexico, in a "supplementary report," made last night, held that the inquiry into the guilt o rinnocence of Mr. Trotzky was being "sabotaged," and he named Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and Carleton Beals, writer, who resigned from the commission in the midst of its inquiry, as among those who were seeking "to confuse and mislead public opinion" in the United States regarding the Moscow trials.

The Dewey Commission held 13 hearings in Mexico, at which Mr. Trotzky "was interrogated at length," Professor Dewey said. "At these hearings the Russian exile gave the commission affidavits and documents intended to prove he was innocent of the charges made against him in Russia, where he was found guilty of plotting terrorism, assassination, industrial sabotage, wholesale wrecking and the selling out of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Germany and Japan.

Miss Suzanne LaFollette and Benjamin Stolberg, other members of the commission, and John Finnerty, its counsel, also spoke at the meeting, which was held in Mecca Temple.

Mr. Trotzky displayed the utmost readiness, helpfulness and candor during the inquiry in Mexico, Professor Dewey declared. The investigation had not stopped, he continued, but would be completed, and meanwhile, "final judgment must be reserved until the different lines of investigation have been carried through to the end." He made the comment that "if liberalism means anything it means complete courageous devotion to freedom of inquiry." He added that the commission is trying to get at the truth as to the specific charges upon which Mr. Trotzky was convicted in the Moscow trials. "This work," he said "is one of evidence and objective fact—not of warring theories against each other."

'Steered' Antenna Described Before Radio Engineers

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—An antenna that can be steered and balloons that go up by themselves to study phenomena of the upper air were described today at the annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

The institute was formed in 1912 by a small group to foster the development of wireless. Today the membership embraces most of the country's radio engineering personnel as well as a large number overseas.

The "steerable" antenna, described by H. T. Friis and C. B. Feldman of the Bell Telephone laboratories, is designed for shortwave reception and is located at Helmdel, N. J. The system is the result of four years' effort to improve the pickup of trans-Atlantic signals. The steering is done electrically.

Balloons that go high in the air, carrying only miniature radio transmitters, nevertheless enable engineers to study atmospheric conditions that might not otherwise be investigated, said a paper prepared by H. Diamond, W. S. Hinman Jr. and F. W. Dunmore of the United States Bureau of Standards. The balloons were the result of experimental work conducted by the Navy Department in the development of a radio "meteorgraph."

Red Cross Attack On Accidents Urged

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson called upon the Red Cross at its annual convention today to make "a fresh attack on the accident problem."

Admiral Grayson, chairman of the organization, asked for increased safety work "through rapid and extensive enlargement of our highway first-aid program."

He also advised delegates that Red Cross activities should be adjusted where necessary to government extension of health and welfare activities.

President Roosevelt, away on a vacation trip, wrote expressing regret at his absence. He said "the past two years have given us every cause to be increasingly grateful that we have this volunteer organization of our citizens through which we can express our humane impulses."

Oldest Known Musical Instruments Discovered in Iraq Excavations

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (AP)—The world's earliest musical instruments, landscape paintings and closed pottery kiln yet discovered were exhibited today by a joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania and the American Schools of Oriental Research.

The expedition, headed by Dr. E. A. Speiser, professor of Semitics at the University of Pennsylvania, recovered artifacts from excavations at Tepe Gawra in northern Iraq.

The expedition uncovered levels of the ancient city first discovered 10 years ago to a depth of 100 feet and dating to 6000 years ago.

"Our previous expeditions already had dug down through 12 other levels at Tepe Gawra which took us successively through the earliest historical periods, including the beginnings of writing and metallurgy," Dr. Speiser said.

"With the knowledge that the thirteenth level was bringing us to the very heart of the fifth millenium, B. C., we had little expectation of finding anything more there than the remains of a primitive culture, skilled possibly in the making of pottery, but with only an incipient knowledge of building and with a correspondingly simple communal organization.

"Imagine our surprise when, at the thirteenth level, dating to about 4300 B. C., we began to uncover, brick by brick, a splendidly designed acropolis consisting of three temples, each of which was an architectural gem in itself. These temples would have been considered remarkable had they been built thousands of years later."

Bone shepherd's pipes were uncovered in the fifteenth layer, and were described by Dr. Speiser as the "oldest musical instruments known to mankind."

Dr. Speiser said a test shaft sunk by the expedition showed at least six more cultural levels of the city yet uncovered.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
▲Pres. Roosevelt	May 12	Queenstown	May 20	May 11, 8:00 pm	May 12, 8:00 am
*Aquitania	May 12	Cherbourg	May 18	May 11, 8:00 pm	May 12, 8:00 am
†Hamburg	May 12	Cobh	May 19	May 12, 1:00 pm	May 12, 8:00 pm
‡Ile de France	May 14	Plymouth	May 20	May 13, 8:00 pm	May 14, 8:00 am
§Conte di Savoia	May 15	Gibraltar	May 21	May 14, 8:00 pm	May 15, 8:00 am
¶Europa	May 15	Plymouth	May 21	May 15, 1:00 pm	May 15, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	May 22	May 17, 4:00 pm	May 17, 8:00 pm
§Pres. Hayes	San Francisco	May 22	May 17, 4:00 pm	May 17, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	May 25	May 20, 4:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	May 27	May 22, 4:00 pm	May 22, 7:30 pm

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Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

▲Irish Free State only.
*Except Irish Free State.
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What fun they have at *Summer Camps!*

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Give your boy or girl the benefits of enrollment at one of the summer camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Whether you desire a large, highly organized camp or one of the small, intimate type, you'll find a Monitor advertiser equipped to serve you.

TYPICAL DAY AT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED CAMP

7:00 A. M.	Reveille — Dip in Lake — Calisthenics —Flag Raising	9:30 A. M.	Morning Activities . . . Arts, Crafts, Tennis, Riding, Hiking, etc.	2:30 P. M.	Optional Activities
8:00 A. M.	Breakfast	11:30 A. M.	Swimming for All, Instruction	4:00 P. M.	Swimming, Canoeing
8:50 A. M.	Assembly, Inspection, Announcements	1:00 P. M.	Dinner	6:00 P. M.	Supper
		1:30 P. M.	Rest Period	7:00 P. M.	Entertainment, Songs, Campfire
				9:00 P. M.	Taps

In addition, there are usually canoe trips, overnight hikes, team competition meets, etc., as well as instruction in swimming, riding, athletics, arts and crafts.

Camp advertising appears Mondays on the Children's Page and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hoppity-Pops and the Lady Scarecrow

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

It was a wild windy day in spring, the kind of day when anything might take to flying.

Hoppity-Pops blew down the lane in which she lived with her mother, and round the corner at a breathless speed. She threw out her arms, pretending they were wings. It would not have been surprising if she had been lifted right off the ground and carried away with the white clouds.

On the side of the field that ran up behind the smithy a few small boys were collected. They were sitting in a circle on the grass, looking very cold. Some of them were wearing Boy Scout uniforms.

Hoppity-Pops stopped to watch them, and as she did so Teddy Twist, the Thatcher's son, came running along on his way to join the group.

"I'm going to be a Scout!" he said excitedly. "This is the first meeting."

"It looks awfully cold on the grass," said Hoppity-Pops.

"We haven't got a clubhouse yet," Teddy called back as he ran into the field.

Hoppity-Pops watched the little gathering for a time, and then threw out her arms and went flying on, past the green and round by the pond. She was glad she hadn't been asked to sit on the grass.

Two Gloves and a Hat

There was a long stretch of road running away from the village between neatly cut hedges. It was a good, smooth road, and shone so brightly on this windy day that Hoppity-Pops pretented she was a sea gull skimming across the water.

And then she stopped suddenly, for there, in the middle of the road, lay an old black glove, just where a passing cart would be sure to go over it. The fingers were turned up like a hand asking for something. Hoppity-Pops thought it would be best for it to be out of the way of the carts, and was looking for a place on which to hang it when she saw another black glove, just like the first one.

She was wondering if she had better take the gloves to Mr. Poser, the Policeman, when, a little further up the road, she saw a hat, a funny old straw hat trimmed with pink roses. It almost seemed as if someone had been strewing things about on purpose.

Two gloves and a hat! What must she do with them? And then, flapping like a torn flag on the top of the hedge, she saw an old shawl.

It was very strange. But the whole day was strange—so wild and windy.

Hoppity-Pops laid the gloves and hat under the hedge while she pulled the shawl off the thorns, and then, for the first time, she noticed that the big board that had stood so long by the gate, saying that the field was to be sold, had gone.

She picked up the hat and gloves and shawl and looked through the gate. The field, which had been grass, was now plowed into furrows, and in the midst of the furrows, like a ship with a dark sail, something flapped up and down.

"I believe its a lady scarecrow, blown over by the wind," said Hoppity-Pops to herself. "And I believe these clothes belong to her."

A Bit of Rescue Work

She was quite right. The lady scarecrow that had stood up so grandly in her hat and shawl and gloves that morning, was now nothing more than an ancient mackintosh, lying on the ground, with two crossed sticks inside it.

Hoppity-Pops climbed the gate and stepping carefully among the furrows came to the place where the lady scarecrow lay. She felt very sorry for her, but it was no use trying to make her stand. Every time she fixed her up, down she came again.

In the corner of the field was a barn with the door standing wide open. Perhaps no one would mind if she put her in there.

It was rather difficult to carry everything across the furrows. The wind raced round the field like a circus horse at full gallop; and the shawl wanted to blow away, and then the hat, and then the gloves. But at last everything was inside the barn, and propping the lady scarecrow against the wall, Hoppity-Pops dressed her up very carefully in all the clothes.

"There!" she said, stepping back to look at her.

As she did so something moved in the doorway of the barn, and turning round she saw a thin, tall lady, in an old mackintosh and a straw hat and a pair of black gloves.

"Good afternoon," said the lady. "Thank you very much for looking after my scarecrow so kindly."

Reward for Services

Hoppity-Pops stared up at her. She knew it was rude, but she couldn't help it. She was so exactly like the scarecrow.

"I made it this morning to guard my new field," the lady went on. "But the wind was too strong for the poor thing, and blew it down."

Hoppity-Pops didn't know what to say. She rubbed one foot about on the floor of the barn, and twisted her fingers together.

"I have only just come to this village," the lady continued. "I saw a Boy Scout running down the road just now; is there a troop here? I am very interested in Scouts."

Hoppity-Pops nodded her head.

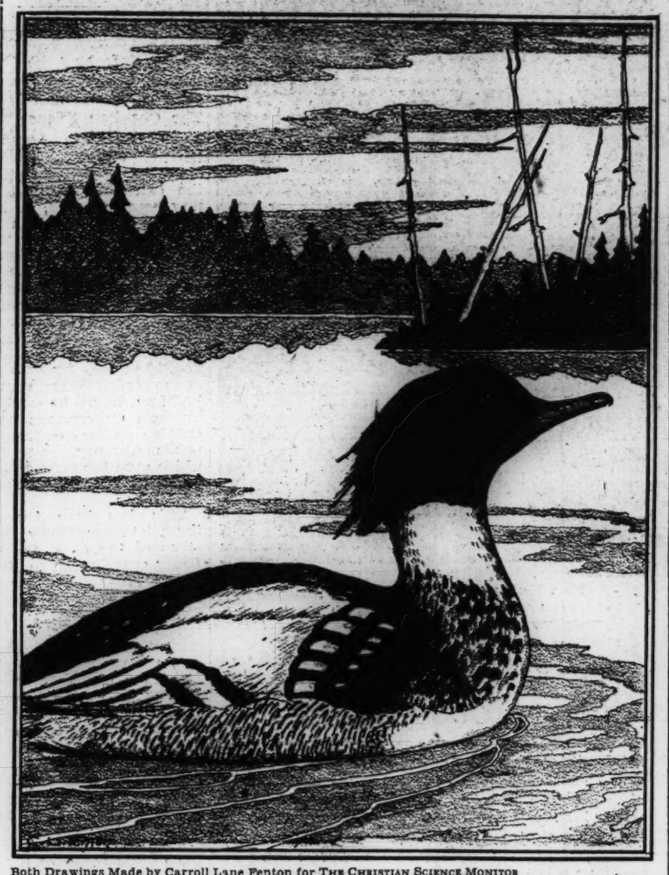
"They are very cold," she said. "They have no place for their meetings and are sitting on the grass in a field."

The lady suddenly stretched out her arms just like a scarecrow.

"This barn!" she said, wiggling the fingers of her black gloves up and down. "I have no use for it. It would be better than a drafty field. If they care to make it their headquarters they may do so and welcome!"

"Thank you very much," said Hoppity-Pops.

So that was how the first village troop of Boy Scouts got their fine clubhouse.



Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Mer Gan Ser, the Duck, Swam Away When the Loons Came to That Part of the Lake

Two Birds Who Laughed and Played

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

"Ha-ha-ha-ha-ha!" sang Imber Diver as he swam across the lake at sunrise. He was happy that May morning when he gave his call which sounded somewhat like a howling laugh. His voice seemed strange to a man in a tent in the woods near the shore of the lake. But Imber was a loon, and of course many things a loon does seem strange to a man.

Walloon did not think there was anything queer about Imber's screaming chuckle. But Walloon was Imber's mate, and naturally she was used to his voice and his ways. She listened with pleasure after the Ha-ha call until she heard Imber change his tune and make a soft, almost cooing sound. She knew he was asking her to come to play a morning game with him, so she swam to meet him.

To begin with, Imber and Walloon raced across the lake. They half spread their short wings, worked their legs and webbed feet like paddles, and lifted their big black-and-white bodies almost out of the water.

Water Sports

Off they went, flapping and splashing until they had raced far enough. Then they stopped, folded their wings, and dived. They swam under water for about half a minute before they came back to the surface again, quite a long way from the place where they went down. They took deep breaths, "laughed" together, and swam in curves and zigzags in a playful way.

After all this exercise, the two loons were so hungry that they swam to their favorite fishing place. Here they met Mer Gan Ser's flock. These were ducks who could dive and catch fish under water. When Mer Gan Ser and the others saw Walloon and Imber Diver coming, they went away. They seemed to think that the loons would rather be by themselves while they fished.

Walloon and Imber dived far down and chased the fishes. They used their wings as well as their feet to help them move very swiftly under water.

After they had caught some fish and eaten their breakfast, the two loons flew to the other end of the lake. It was not easy for them to rise in the air from the water. They had to face the breeze and paddle along and flap their wings for some time before they could really begin to fly. (You may know that an airplane, too, has to face the wind when it "takes off" from the ground.)

Walloon and Imber had been having such frolics nearly every morning since they arrived at their lake home soon after the ice melted early that spring. Before that, during the winter months, they had laughed and played and fished in the salt sea water of the Atlantic Ocean, where there was no ice even in cold weather.

While they were enjoying their winter life among the sea waves, they wore suits with very dark gray upper feathers and white feathers underneath. Now they were wearing their more showy summer suits. Their under feathers were still white, but their backs were black and white in a checkered pattern. Their heads were glossy, greenish black; and so were their necks except for collar markings of white streaks.

The two loons looked so much alike that the man, who came out of his tent to watch them race across the lake, could not tell which was Walloon and which was Imber.

Father and Mother Diver had made that same lake their home from early spring to late fall every year since they brooded their first eggs and reared their first family there. Each summer they had a pair of twins to take care of.

The youngsters stayed with their parents while they were growing, and went to sea with them for the winter, but they did not return with the old loons in the spring. Instead, they found favorite summer homes of their own.

The place where Walloon and Imber Diver nested was near the end of a long, narrow, stony point that jutted out from the wooded shore.

It was not until some time in June that Mother Diver made her nest there—just some sticks and old reed stems piled in a loose circle almost two feet across, with a hollow in the middle that she stuffed with a soft bed of moss. She probably would not have bothered to put in so much moss if it had not been for the stones.

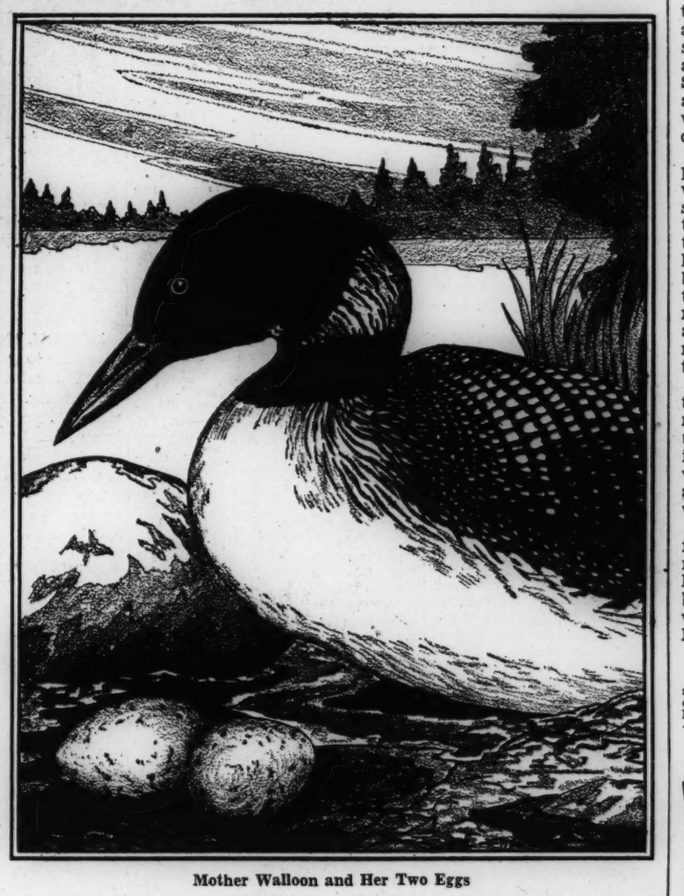
A Loon's Laugh

Walloon put the nest so near the edge of the lake that she almost could slip from the nest right into the water without taking a step. That is she could at first. But later the water was much lower in the lake and then the loon had to go over several yards of shore. She was awkward when she traveled on land. She bent forward and stumbled along, using her wings to help her walk; but she managed to go in quite a hurry.

The two eggs that Mother Diver put into the nest were olive-green with brown splashes and black spots. They could not hatch unless they were kept warm for nearly thirty days and nights. Walloon, however, did not need to do all the brooding. Imber spent most of the time during that month in the lake near enough so that he could come and sit on the nest whenever his mate felt so hungry that she wished to go fishing.

Those weeks were quiet ones for the loons. No yelling and laughing near their nest! No time to run races together! But they were willing to wait. The time would come when they could begin their frolics again and their twins could race with them.

"Ha-ha-ha-ha!" Imber would call from the other end of the lake. The man in the tent would be glad to hear that strange voice once more—but not so glad as Walloon who would know just what Imber was laughing about!



Mother Walloon and Her Two Eggs

(An illustrated nature article by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday each month.)

Jock in the Pasture

Jock was the new calf. He was a pretty little fellow, with a coat that seemed to have been splashed with black and white paint. One warm sunny morning for the first time he was let out to pasture. Buttercups glistened in the green meadow. Jock's mother had gone off to look for clover over the hill, but before she started she gave Jock a warning.

"Don't stray far away," she said. "And if you want me, call twice."

"But I don't know how to call," said Jock.

"Oh, it's quite simple," said his mother. "All you have to do is to make an O of your muzzle and say Moo."

So while Jock's mother looked for clover over the hill, Jock practiced mooing. In no time at all, he could moo as well as his mother.

Now Jock was very, very curious to see what kind of a place the world was. He turned all the way round, very slowly, and looked and looked and looked. But he could see nothing except the barn, and the meadow that disappeared over the hill.

"There isn't much to the world," said Jock to nobody in particular, "as far as I can see."

Three Turns—And Then!

He turned another complete circle, this time a little faster. But still he could see nothing except the barn and the hill. A third time Jock circled, and this time he simply whirled round. And when he stopped, he looked back over his shoulder sharply, like a suspicious person ready to catch somebody off guard.

And, do you know, Jock did see something suspicious! It was something dark and stringy, and it flashed along the ground like lightning. What could it be?

He had not met many of the farmyard beasts yet, so he could not tell whether it was a farmyard animal or not. But the mysterious part of it was that the thing had disappeared!

"I probably frightened it away," said Jock to nobody in particular.

Now Jock was not going to let anything escape him, especially anything he could frighten away so easily. He stood quite still, and then turned around again, very suddenly. This time he really and truly did see a big black thing flash past him on the ground.

"It looks like a snake," he said to nobody in particular. Jock had heard his mother telling a neighbor cow about snakes.

"If it's a snake," he said, looking a little nervous, "I must call mother at once. She said snakes were to be avoided."

He waited a little, then turned round once more unexpectedly. Sure enough, there was the thing again, streaking past him. But the odd part of it was that Jock could not see where it went. What on earth could it be?

"I believe I'll have to call mother," he said to nobody in particular. So he puckered up his muzzle and said Moo twice, with all his might.

"Moo-oo! Moo-oo!" went Jock's cry for help over the hill. Instantly his mother came galloping along toward him.

What a Silly Calf

"Dear me," she cried, "whatever's wrong? The very first time I leave you alone you get into trouble!"

"Tell me, is anything the matter?" She puffed and panted, and panted and puffed, as she saw Jock standing still just where she had left him.

Jock swallowed once or twice.

"Oh, Mother, I saw something flash by my side several times," he said. "Something black and long. I thought it might be a snake."

"A snake!" shrieked the old cow. "Where? Where?"

"There it is again!" cried Jock, suddenly wheeling round and pointing to the ground with his right hoof.

"You silly, silly calf!" cried his mother, "that isn't a snake. That's your own tail!"

"My own tail?" said Jock, looking surprised. "But my tail is here, tied onto me, and this thing was running along the ground."

"Well, I see I shall have to teach you the A. B. C.'s right now," said his mother. "It was the shadow of your tail, silly one!"

And then, do you know, she had to explain to Jock what a shadow was!

Treasure Hunt: In the City

In each line is hidden the name of something one finds in a city.

1. They planted this tree ten years ago.
2. She chose the turban Kay wanted.
3. Do you prefer May or June?
4. I bought the first ax I saw.
5. We met Vesta Tuesday afternoon.
6. Tom and Otto were both there.
7. They motored from Paris to Rennes.
8. That's a trim ark Etta carved.
9. Does Jim use umbrellas in his sleep?
10. At the first he ate ravenously.

(Answers on this page next Monday)

An Adventurous Balloon

A toy balloon that was given its freedom by an English boy a year ago has shown its gratitude in a curious way.

Before bidding the balloon goodby, the boy fixed a label to the string and then let it go. As he stood watching the colored ball bob its way into the sky he must have wondered how far it would travel and if the message it carried would ever be read. But as the months passed and nothing happened no doubt the boy forgot all about the balloon.

The balloon, however, did not forget about the boy. On and on it went, a tiny, frail thing, traveling over sea and land with its message until it arrived at a part of Africa called the Gold Coast, where it decided to end its journey because, you see, on this very strip of land there was a Negro boy all ready to pick it up. And that is how the toy balloon was able to put the colored boy and the white boy in touch with one another.

When asked what he would like as a present what do you think the young Negro said? "Some pictures of the kings of England."

Blossom on the plum,
Wild wind and merry,
Leaves upon the cherry,
And one swallow come.

(From a Poem by Nora Hopper)

The Grasshopper

I leap, I hop
and stop
to sway on a daisy's tall green
stem.

Then jump and fly
right by
a dozen daisies' tall green stems.
And come to rest
abreast
the tangled roots of an old oak
tree.

I leap and bound
around
a world quite big enough for me.

ELIZABETH YATES
From "The Beetle's Ball"

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Minstrel of the South End

HE PLAYED a *baghlama* in the South End and he sang of the rose and the nightingale, and the Sultan, and romance. There is always a wonder lurking behind the dingy buildings of the South End. It is not the Boston of the tourist. There is no home of Paul Revere in this neighborhood, no Faneuil Hall, no Old North Church. The strains of that eastern instrument, the kind beloved by Haroun-al-Raschid, flowed in disturbing melody through the quick-lunch restaurant.

Those who passed through the street heard nothing but the frequent roar of the elevated trains on their way to Forest Hills or Everett, the throb of automobiles, the cry of newsboys, the wheeze of the gramophone in the shop of the Neapolitan tailor, or the radio loud speaker in an overpopulated lodging-house. They saw nothing but the long, dusty thoroughfare of the South End,—faded brick walls, clouded and curtainless windows, dark entries with rusted letter-boxes hanging on one screw, and an untidy row of chain stores, Chinese laundries, wholesale warehouses, low-priced beauty parlors, and pawnshops.

* * *

I HAD FOUND many surprises in the South End. I had found pink soup in a Ukrainian home near Columbus Avenue. It seemed like a fairy tale adventure, and even the candid admission that the soup had been made from beet-root failed to dispel the feeling of magic. There were poppy-seed cakes, too, which I remember crunching while I gazed, fascinated, at a vivid blue motorcar made of glass, a Russian doll with red leather boots, various ornaments of clustered shells; and, rising from the very center of the sideboard, a long-necked china dog of translucent white and lavender.

One day in a tiny print shop I had come across a native of Lebanon, who played the *oud* in an Arabic orchestra and possessed a drum-like instrument called a *derbarquée*, which he had bought in the bazaars of Damascus. The base of it was of goatskin and the shaft of hammered brass. A parade of engraved camels encircled the widest band of the metal, and cuneiform characters decorated the sides. It was used as an accompaniment to the poems of Al Hafiz and Omar Khayyam. The music sheets in Arabic manuscript were modern, for the ancient melodies had not been written down. The tunes he used, he told me, fitted the rhythms of the poems, for the poetry meter was not sacrificed to a pre-arranged musical accompaniment. As I pass by settlement houses and gasoline stations and second-hand furniture shops in his vicinity, sometimes I hear in fancy the soft thump of the *derbarquée*, and the words are the words of Omar, the tent-maker:—

"Awake! for morning in the bowl of night
Has flung the stone that puts the stars to flight:
And lo! the hunter of the east has caught
The Sultan's turret in a noose of light."

IT WAS NOT then particularly astonishing to hear a *baghlama* in the Armenian restaurant, playing the songs of the wandering *ashugi*, the native singers of olden time. Between meals in the South End the white, smooth tops of the cafeteria tables gleamed in the afternoon sunlight, barren as the neighboring barber's clock, which was minus both its hands. In an atmosphere still pungent with roast mutton, four of us sat in a corner, around one of the tables, while a patriarchal gentleman, by trade a cook, fetched from far-off "Asshia" all the dreamy romance of the eastern troubadour.

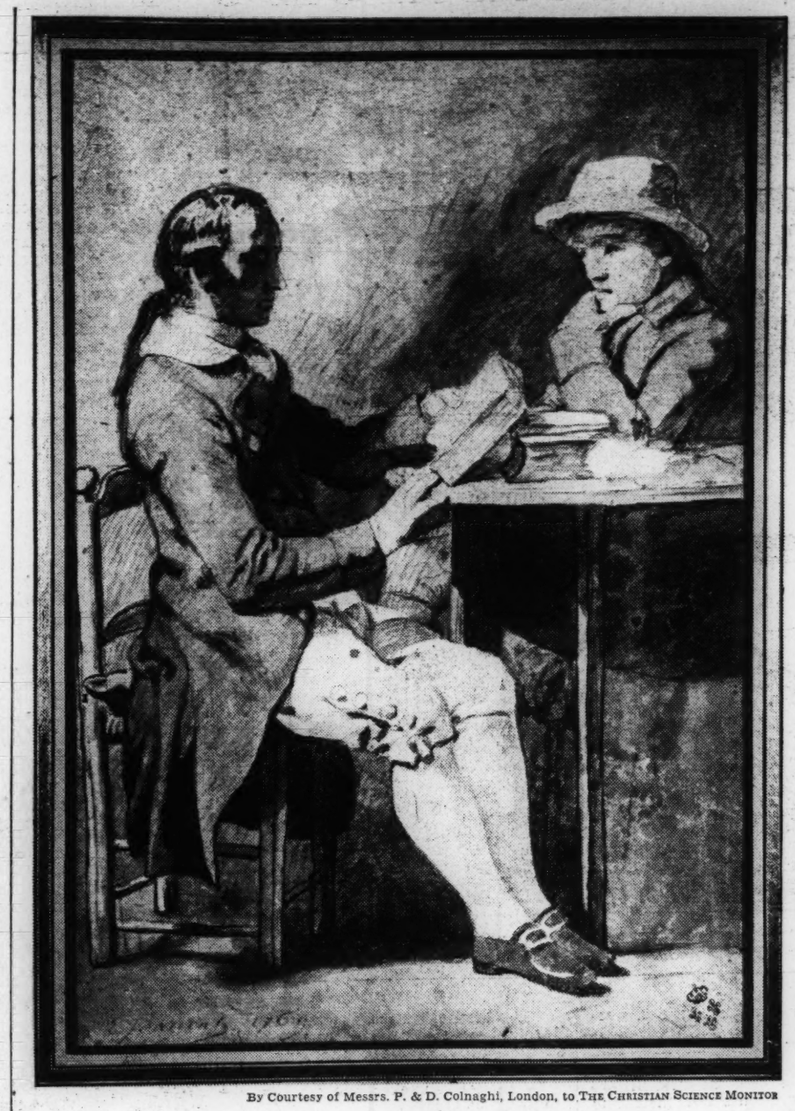
With his thumb, he plucked his music on the long, pumpkin-yellow instrument, a mellow thing with nine strings and an exquisite piece of carved ivory over the sound-hole. As he played, he chanted in Armenian the tales of love and chivalry, of the flower-time and the harvest, now plaintive, now gay, now whimsical, fitting his tunes to verses of Egyptian, Persian, Armenian and Turkish origin. One of the dark-skinned listeners, a person of some learning, whose command of English made him interpreter for the group, and whose dignity evidently required the formality of keeping on his hat, shook his head sagely at the end of a song. Pointing to the kitchen, he murmured a few words in his native tongue. The musician's deep-cornered, Eastern eyes glittered. He left us for a minute and, when he returned, he brought with him another gleaming yellow instrument, guitar-like in form, with inlay of ebony, and this, said the learned one, was an *oud*, the Sultan's favorite.

* * *

SOME ONE BROUGHT cups of a syrupy beverage perfumed with rose water. Our musician played his *oud*. With a curved, black eagle's feather he plucked the tunes, the tunes of the court and the tunes of the tent in the desert; the tunes of soldiers marching and the tunes of the country dance. Beating time with his foot, he played from one song to another, taking as applause the glance of recognition that passed frequently from one pair of dark eyes to the next. A military tune caused the slow nodding of heads. The man on my left informed me in an undertone that in Turkey the tune had been "interdit." Why it had been forbidden seemed a reasonable question to ask: but, before my informant could answer, the musician had waltzed into the merry strains of "The Bride Goes Home."

When he had finished, the gentleman with the hat said to me: "Now, I will tell you the story," but a suddenly recalled appointment made it urgent for me to go. The parting was inordinately solemn, considering the gipsy character of many of the songs. The learned one's interpretation remains to be delivered. His insistent: "Now, *pay attention*—" was the last thing I heard on the restaurant side of the revolving door.

PEARL STRACHAN



By Courtesy of Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO MEN SEATED: *A Dr awing by Etienne Jeaurat*

THOUGH drawings by Etienne Jeaurat are rare, his styles are various. He was a capable, but imitative painter and draughtsman. Born in 1699, he lived to be ninety; hence his long working period fell in a time of exquisite, if superficial art in France. The greatest masters conformed to a strict rule of taste; lesser men were allowed little scope for initiative. They supplied the demand for charm and technical efficiency.

As a painter, Jeaurat modeled himself chiefly on Chardin. Sometimes he was influenced by the latter's pupil, Fragonard. Later he was attracted by the popular sentimentality of Greuze. An imitator of styles so diverse, he lacked individuality. He had not the fine simplicity of Chardin, the gay spontaneity of Fragonard or the sympathetic appeal of Greuze.

Certainly he never approached the poetic fantasy and fluent genius of Watteau. Yet his drawing of a Chinaman in the Albertina Museum, Vienna, was long thought to be Watteau's. The ascription to Jeaurat was conclusively made by Mr. K. T. Parker (Old Master Drawings, vol. V., Dec. 1930). In the same museum a pair of well-known drawings of "A Lady Reading" and "A Lady Writing" with a child beside her, made for Madame de Pompadour, were formerly attributed to Chardin. Unable to find any trace of that superb artist's realism in the elegant prettiness of subjects and technique, Mr. J. Mathey (ibid. vol. VIII, June 1933) eventually proved them to be the work of Jeaurat.

In the pleasing red chalk and wash drawing, "Two Men Seated," he appears to be more nearly related in style to Greuze. There has been no question about the draughtsmanship of this skillful piece of illustration work, as it is signed and dated E. Jeaurat, 1769.

Sufficiency Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MOTORIST learned a valuable lesson from an extensive journey taken by automobile across the United States. The route for the most part was unfamiliar to him, but through proper sources of information he learned that there was a desert to cross, that there were mountains to scale, with sharp curves and steep grades and stretches of unpaved road, and that varying climatic conditions might be expected. He knew, therefore, that he must be prepared to meet various conditions, and be alert to follow route markings, especially at crossroads, lest he inadvertently take a wrong road.

As he drove along, the student of Christian Science thought how clearly the journey illustrated human experience. How excited and fearful one might become in vainly imagining what lay beyond; yet how foolish this would be! In Christian Science one learns that for every need divine Love supplies a right idea. True supply includes intelligence, derived from God, the universal divine Mind, and Mind's blessings are always present. God's sufficiency is here, today.

Driving through the desert at night held no terror for this motorist because the headlights of his car lighted enough of the roadway to make driving safe at a reasonable speed. Likewise, in the human experience, he thought, everyone may journey safely, regardless of what the seeming conditions may be, because he can have sufficient spiritual light to guide him. This is especially true if he obeys the injunction of the Master, Christ Jesus, to cease fretting about the future, or the necessaries of daily living, and instead seeks "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness."

Suppose, thought the motorist, he had been afraid to start because he was not familiar with the entire route, and could not know the various conditions that might arise. And yet, he reasoned, is not this what mortals frequently do—fear to take a step forward because they are unable to see what the future holds for them? If one continually tried to look into the future he would often overlook and neglect the great sufficiency of good that is present today.

Christian Science banishes vain strivings and makes practical in human experience the words of our Master just quoted. By daily prayerful study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, earnest seekers for Truth are prepared for whatever conditions may arise. She has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 206): "Beloved students, you have entered the path. Press patiently on; God is good, and good is the reward of all who diligently seek God. Your growth will be rapid, if you love good supremely, and understand and obey the Way-shower, who, going before you, has scaled the steep ascent of Christian Science, stands upon the mount of holiness, the dwelling-place of our God, and bathes in the baptismal font of eternal Love."

Even as the motorist found that he must be alert at all times to guard against the inharmonies and errors, so does everyone need to guard his thinking against the subtleties of vain philosophies, strange doctrines, and unreliable medication, which would lead the unwary into wrong routes, from which a return must always consist of more or less tedious effort.

Temptations are harmless unless yielded to and their evil permitted to enter into the sanctuary of an implicit faith in and childlike obedience to the Father. God is everywhere present, everywhere guiding and supplying His children's every need. Mrs. Eddy has written (Unity of Good, p. 17): "Emerson says, 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' I say, Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

Through Christian Science one learns to ally his thought to God, good. That is, he learns to demonstrate the truth that God and man, in His image, are in perfect unity—at-one-ment. Christian Science reveals man as the perfect, sinless, complete child of God. Thereby it heals inveterate disease, comforts the sorrowful, reclaims the sinner, spiritualizes the thought of the infidel, ends poverty, unfolds opportunity. It does all this by revealing the sufficiency of good, always at hand and available. Spiritually enlightened through Christian Science, each one may learn to journey heavenward, undismayed by the dread of human vicissitudes, epidemics, contagion, depression, wars, et cetera, because he is learning to live in the conscious sufficiency of good.

Paul had a clear vision of the availability and sufficiency of good. Hence he could say (II Corinthians 9:8), "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." And Mrs. Eddy has said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 12), "Faith in divine Love supplies the ever-present help and *now*, and gives the power to 'act in the living present.'" Spiritual sufficiency—health, happiness, intelligence, wealth, purity, courage—is present for all today.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

A Ma Elégsége

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

EGY autoistát egy az Egyesült Államokat átszelő nagy automobil utazás értékes leckére tanitott. Habár az út legnagyobb részét nem ismerte, megbizható forrásokból megtudta, hogy egy sivatagon kell átmennie, hogy hegységeken kell átkelnie élesen kanyarodó, meredeken emelkedő, sok helyen kikövezetlen utakon, és hogy különböző éghajlati viszonyokkal fog találkozni. Igy tehát tudta, hogy különféle helyzetekre kell elkészülnie, hogy figyelnie kell majd az útjelzésekre, különösen a keresztutaknál, nehogy véletlenül a rossz utat válassza.

Hajtás közben a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) ezen követőjének eszébe jutott, hogy milyen jól illusztrálta ez az utazás az emberi létet. Mennyire igzulunk és félünk néha, mikor hiába próbáljuk a látkörünkön túl fekvő utat elképzelni: pedig milyen hiábavaló dolog az! A Krisztusi Tudományban megtanúljuk, hogy az isteni Szeretet minden szükségben megadja az azt kielégítő helyes ideát. Az igazi ellátás értelmet foglal magában, melyet Istentől, az univerzális isteni Elmétől nyerünk, és az isteni Elme áldásai mindég jelen vannak. Isten elégsége itt van, ma.

Ez az autóista nem félt a sivatagban való éjjeli hajtástól, mert autójának lámpái elég fényt vetettek az útra hogy a mérsékelt sebességű hajtást veszélytelenné tegyék. Hasonlóképen, gondolta ez az ember, az emberi életben is utazhat mindenki veszélytelenül, bármilyenek is legyenek látszólag a körülmények, mert lehet mindenkinek elég szellemi világossága, ami vezethesse. Ez különösen akkor igaz, ha szót fogad a Mester, Jézus Krisztus óvásának, hogy ne bánkódjék a jövő miatt, vagy a mindennapi élet szükségleteiért, hanem keresse „először Istennek országát és az ő igazságait."

Tegyük föl, gondolta az autóista, hogy félt volna útra kelni, mert nem ismerte az egész utat, és mert nem tudhatta előre milyen körülményekkel fog találkozni. És mégis, gondolta magában, nem épen ezt csinálják gyakran a halandók, nem mernek egy előre vezető lépést megtenni, mert nem tudnak a jövőbe látni? Ha valaki folytonosan a jövőbe próbál nézni, gyakran nem veszi észre és így elhanyagolja a jónak bőséges elégségét, ami ma velünk van.

A Krisztusi Tudomány megszünteti a hiábavaló küzködéseket, és a Mesternek előbb említett szavait az emberi életben praktikussá teszi. A Bibliának, és a Krisztusi Tudomany tankönyvének, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-nek (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) mindennapi lelkiismeretes tanulmányozása által, mely műnek Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója a szerzője, az Igazságot őszintén keresők elő vannak készülve bármire ami csak velük történhetik. "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) 206-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt írta: „Szeretett tanulóim, ráléptetek az ösvényre. Nyomúljatok türelmesen előre; az Isten jó, és a jó a jutalma mindenkinek, aki Istent szorgalmasan keresi. Gyorsan fogtok haladni ha a jót mindennél jobban szeretitek, és ha értitek az Útmutatót és engedelmeskedtek neki, aki, előttetek menve, megmászta a Krisztusi Tudomány meredek lejtőjét, s a szentség magaslatán, Istenünk hajlékában állva, az örök Szeretet keresztelő kútjában fürdik."

Ahogy az autóista látta, hogy mindég vigyáznia kell hogy magát az inharmóniák és tévedések ellen megvédhesse, úgy van mindenkinek szüksége arra, hogy gondolkozását az üres bölcselkedések, idegen vallási tanok és megbízhatatlan tünödések alattomos ravaszságaitól megvédje, melyek a gyanútlan embert rossz útra csábitanák, ahonnan legtöbbször csak fáradságos erőfeszítés árán tudna visszatérni.

A kisértések ártalmatlanok ha nem engedünk nekik és nem engedjük meg, hogy gonoszságuk az Atyának való gyermekies engedelmesség és feltétlen hit szentélyébe behatoljon. Isten mindenütt jelen van, gyermekeit mindenütt vezeti és minden szükségüket ellátja. Mrs. Eddy ezt írta (Unity of Good, A Jó Egyesége, 17-ik oldal): „Emerson mondja, hogy ‚Kösd szekeredet egy csillaghoz.' Én azt mondom, Légy az isteni hatalommal szövetségben, és minden a mi jó, utadban segíteni fog, mint a csillagok küzdtek útjukban Sisera ellen."

A Krisztusi Tudomány segélyével megtanúlja az ember hogyan kell gondolatában Istennel, a jóval, egyesülni. Azaz, megtanúlja hogyan kell azt az igazságot bebizonyítani, hogy Isten és az ember, az Ő képmása, egymással tökéletes összhangban, egyességben, vannak. A Krisztusi Tudomány feltárja előttünk az embert mint Istennek tökéletes, büntelen, egész gyermekét. Ez által meggyógyítja a makacs betegségeket, megvígasztalja a szomorkodókat, megmenti a bünösöket, átszellemíti a hitetlenek gondolkozását, véget vet a szegénységnek, kifejleszti az alkalmakat. Mindezt a jó mindég kéznél lévő és felhasználható elégségének feltárásával viszi végbe. A Krisztusi Tudomány által szellemileg felvilágosítva mindenki megtanúlhat a mennyország felé haladni, az emberi viszontagságok, járványok, ragályok, depressziók, háborúk, stb.-től való félelmek csüggesztő hatása nélkül, mert a jónak tudatos elégségében tanúl élni.

Pál Apostol tisztán látta a jónak használhatóságát és elégségét. Ezért tudta mondani (II. Kor. 9:8): „Az Isten pedig hatalmas arra, hogy rátok árassza minden kegyelmet; hogy mindenben, mindenkor teljes elégségtek lévén, minden jótéteményre bőségben legyetek." Mrs. Eddy pedig ezt írta "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Christ, Scientist, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék) 12-ik oldalán: „Az isteni Szeretetben való hit elhozza az örökké jelenlévő segítséget és mostot, és megadja az erőt arra, hogy az élő jelenben dolgozhassunk." Szellemi elégség—egészség, boldogság értelem, gazdagság, tisztaság, bátorság—mindenki számára itt van—ma.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

On English Trees

THE English elm, one of the most beautiful of trees, is not the widespread, arching variety common to New England village greens and streets. It is, instead, a closely knit tree with smaller, darker foliage and massive, thick-set branches. On a sunny April morning before its leaves have come, its green-gold flowers are like the clear glow of an English sunset after a day of rain. Similarly the branches of the oaks with their profusion of small, thick leaves are held within strict bounds, so that one seeing them has the impression of solidity and mass rather than of height and width. The black boughs of the horse-chestnuts, even with the most ample space for spreading, encircle the stout trunk in close and perfect symmetry, and so straight are held their pyramids of blossoms that they are rightly given the lovely name of Whitsun-candles. This tendency to compactness and compression is seen also in the holly, whose glossy leaves and branches spread upward and outward in a perfect cone and whose brilliant berries mass themselves in close clusters of red. The various hawthorns knit themselves closely together whether in hedgerows or in single trees, so that when England from late April till early June is red and white with "May-bloom," the impression is of dense masses of compact, starlike blossoms. A flowering lime, the most fragrant of English trees, is like a mammoth, perfectly arranged bouquet; and the continuous hum of the bees on an early summer day only serves to increase the symmetry by filling and enclosing it with a resonant monotony of sound. Even the yew, whose widespreading shade has been sung by the poets, escapes all impression of prodigality by the tremendous size of its trunk and lower branches.—From "This England," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Debussy—A Personal Composer

DEBUSSY was a personal composer, one who expressed the remote thoughts of an individual in a music of an individual manner. His was a still small voice, uttered amid a blaring of huge orchestras and a turmoil of controversy which was directed to anything but that kind of utterance. But the voice was heard clearly above the tumult, for it spoke at a fortunate moment about subjects that were not less real because they were not at that moment on the agenda for discussion.

He was perhaps the most arbitrary composer that ever lived, not only in his choice of topics, but also in his attitude to music. He had an incredibly sure ear for the right expression of his instincts. He worked on no theory, and out of his music no theorist could compile a textbook. He was eclectic by nature, but his taste—the perfection of civilisation—became a deliberate action. The arbitrary and the deliberate met in his choosing of the music to write down. Personal and nervous, he delighted in the revelation of things hitherto unseen—strange moods, strange concurrences that make remote poetry, some little restriction or release of an inner feeling of his own—and perhaps, too, of other people's. His index of subjects for musical expression does not seem strange now, for he has made us used to them: but it was then. For he had no trace of the heroic or bombastic in his nature: he spoke quietly about human beings at a moment when only the god-like, the aspiring, the moral and fervent seekings for Heaven, were legitimate subjects for music. He was utterly lacking in officialdom: but he was not incognisant of it. Out of sheer dislike, he turned it aside: it gave him nothing and his stomach refused it. The sweeping wind of the "Kolossal" failed even to ruffle his hair. He merely shut his windows, rejoined his books and his friends, and retained the delicacy of his own imagination, with a sigh of conscious relief at the quiet.

There has been music that makes even less physical noise than Debussy's, and much music that is less positive than his. For Debussy, in his finest moments of renouncement, always managed to be positive. But the battle was won by him because he could make a climax without noise: he could reach intensity without intensity of resources: he could command without raising his voice. His whole scale of values was different: to him a pale colour was brighter than the luminous red of his neighbours. His mind neither sought nor used an increasing solidity of colour that in the end can only lead to the necessity for artificial lighting. He was not lacking in warmth, but his warmth was generated in his person and not in the music that he expressed, and he expressed it without fieriness of sound. . . .

The common means of expression of his day would not at all satisfy his thoughts, and with his amazing instinct for assuaging his own ear—an instinct that has often been either singularly lacking in composers or stifled by training—he quietly forged his own means of expression.—HUBERT J. FOSS, in "Music in My Time." (London: Rich & Cowan.)

Royal Castle of Bavaria

WE CROSS the park and see first one castle, but we are told that this is the "old castle," the insignificant neighbor to the new rival. The new castle of Herrenchiemsee has been erected as a symbol of royal magnificence. Ludwig saw in this building the ideals of regal architecture, dignity and splendour. He had to have a Versailles, as Louis XIV had possessed, but it was not his admiration for the French which made him build it. Just as Louis XIV never considered any expense too great and told his architects to carry on "Coute ce qui coute," so did Ludwig II. A year before his death his reply to his Finance Minister, who wished to cut the Building Budget down, was that "building was his only hobby and his life's happiness depended upon it."

The north wing of the castle remained unfinished, the south wing was never started, and the interior decoration of the centre building was not completed; but what had been completed is really perfect. The centre edifice, from which two wings recede and form an open court, called the marble court, is 360 feet long. Three portals with gilded gates form the entrance to the ante-room. In the middle of this room stands a huge peacock made of bronze, the neck of silver and the feathers enamelled in the natural colors, shining in a thousand different lights. Through this ante-room we get to the marble court, from where the main staircase (Cour d'honneur) leads up to the Hartschiersaal. The colour effects of this staircase are marvellous; white and gold and the light falling on to the wall from above, shows up every detail of the ornaments on the stone pillars, the golden arabesques, and the beautiful pictures on every landing up to the top floor. . . .

The Mirror Gallery is an exact replica of the one in Versailles, and thirty-three crystal lustres with 2,500 candles reflecting in the mirrors on the walls must make it a dazzling sight at night-time. . . .

The dining-room is in red and gold. It would be the delight of all housewives, as by pressing a button the whole table can be made to disappear through the floor to the kitchen below. . . .

The parks are unfinished, but there are three fountains which deserve attention—the Pegasus fountain by Maison, the Fortuna fountain by Rumann (Fortuna sitting on her wheel surrounded by mermaids and dolphins), and then, down twenty-two steps of granite, the huge stone basin surrounded by seventy-two gilded frogs spouting water up to the beautiful group of Serravezza Marble.—From "A Wayfarer in Bavaria," by SUZANNE ST. BARBE BAKER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Song for May

I TAKE my pen in hand today
To write a poem just for May—
For April's sister pensive, sweet
As the white daisies at her feet.
May's arms will cradle fledgling birds,
Her poets play with lovely words;
Her fields be carpeted with green,
Across still pools new willows lean.
Her tulips will parade the park,
Her dawns be pierced by meadow lark.
Her lilacs will perfume the air,
Swift beauty riot everywhere.
Her quiet hours will pass too soon
To drop the pasture bars for June.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE

Streamlines

A SHOOTING star,
A darting swallow,
Their flashing course is hard to follow;
In the doing, instantly
They are things of the memory.

JANNIS PARKER

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Harry Vardon Honored by New Golfing Trophy

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—A new system of ranking the leading professional golfers, with a new trophy hanging upon it, as well as ambitious plans for the most brilliant season the sport has known, has been announced by the P. G. A.

The name of the trophy will be the "Harry Vardon Memorial Cup," in honor of that great golfer, Harry Vardon. It will be awarded annually to the professional golfer making the best record in tournament play. Vardon was selected as a typical golfer because of his precept and example which have done much to elevate the standards which led to the formation of the P. G. A.

New Scoring Plan

The new plan for rating the candidates will not be based on the average of tournament scores, but on a valuation of the ease or difficulty of the course on which the score is made and the importance of the tournament. Thus the winner of the national open or P. G. A. championship will be given 100 points, with proportionate allotments to those next in order. The P. G. A. tournament committee, composed of Ed. Dudley, Glarence Clark, Olin Dutra, Frank Walsh, and Leo Diegel, will rate the other courses over which the tourneys are played.

Meantime, the professionals are now busy with the selection of the team which will go to England in June to defend their possession of the Ryder Cup against the professionals of Great Britain. The tourney is scheduled for Southport, England, June 29 and 30.

Walter Hagen has already been selected as non-playing captain, and Densmore Shute, winner of the 1936 P. G. A. championship; Tony Manero, National open champion; Johnnie Revolta, Henry Picard, Horton Smith and Gene Sarazen have already been named.

Six-Round Test

The remaining four places will be determined by a six-round test in which 13 players will compete. They are Craig Wood, Richard Metz, Paul Runyon, Ed Dudley, Samuel Snead, Victor Ghezzi, Jimmy Hines, Ray Mangrum, Harold McSpaden, Byron Nelson, Ralph Guldahl, Olin Dutra and Ky Laffoon. These six rounds will be the 36-hole qualifying test at medal play preliminary to the P. G. A. championship at Pittsburgh, May 24; and the 72-hole medal play of the United States championship at Detroit, June 10. If any other American-bred golfer should win either of these, he will at once be included on the team, but the selected list seems to cover most of the possibilities.

The team will depart immediately after the conclusion of the open, on the Manhattan, June 16, arriving in England on June 22, allowing a week of practice before the Ryder Cup matches. They will also compete in the British open at Carnoustie, Scotland, July 5 to 9, before returning to the United States.

Perry Cuts Vines' Lead By Winning at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10 (AP)—Fred Perry defeated Ellsworth Vines 8—6, 1—6, 6—4 yesterday as the touring tennis professionals played the fifty-eighth match of their nation-wide jaunt before a crowd of 1500 at the Hartford Golf Club courts.

The victory cut Vines' lead, in matches, over his rival to 30—28, with three more matches to be played before the tour ends.

Vines's usually strong forehand was weak and on one occasion he double-faulted at set point.

Bruce Barnes defeated George Lott 8—6, 6—1 and Vines and Perry defeated Lott and Barnes 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Italy Advances

BOLOGNA, Italy, May 10 (AP)—Italy's Davis Cup team won its way into the third round in the European zone yesterday when its doubles team of V. Taroni and F. Uintavalle defeated Vladimir Landau and Gaston Medecin of Monaco, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, for the Italians' third straight victory. Italy won both singles matches Saturday.

Vines Wins at Trenton

TRENTON, N. J., May 10 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated Fred Perry Saturday in the feature singles match of an exhibition at the Trenton Country Club. Vines won two out of three sets, 3—6, 6—4, 11—9. Vines and Perry lost to George M. Lott Jr. and Bruce Barnes in a doubles match, 6—2, 8—6.

Dartmouth May Clinch College Title This Week

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	W	L	R	H	PO	As	Er
Dartmouth	5	0	48	63	111	62	8
Yale	5	1	38	46	152	64	10
Harvard	2	1	27	25	75	32	8
Penn	2	3	15	35	146	65	15
Columbia	2	6	31	63	192	106	40
Princeton	1	3	25	34	93	42	8
Cornell	1	4	23	36	131	53	13

Last week's results—Columbia 4, Yale 3; Dartmouth 6, Columbia 5; Dartmouth 9, Columbia 3; Yale 3, Cornell 1; Yale 3, Cornell 0.

This week's schedule—Wednesday, Princeton at Columbia, Penn at Cornell, Yale at Dartmouth; Friday, Cornell at Harvard; Saturday, Cornell at Columbia, Harvard at Dartmouth, Penn at Princeton.

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—This coming week should about settle the chances of Dartmouth to capture the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, as the Hanover team will entertain the other two leaders, Yale and Harvard, before the end of the week. With a clean record to date, including double victories over Princeton and Columbia to its credit, and a single from Pennsylvania, its road so far has been easy.

Yale, in second place, as the result of an unexpected defeat at the hands of Columbia last Wednesday, retrieved itself at Ithaca Saturday by winning both ends of a doubleheader from Cornell, 3—1, 3—0, while Dartmouth walloped the Lions here, 6—5, 9—3.

Harvard, which has not played for the past two weeks, due to the schedule and weather conditions, is due for two games this week, against Cornell on Friday and Dartmouth the following day, and this will also prove an important test before its June program culminating with the battles with Yale.

There are a number of postponed games, which will be fitted into the schedule either in midweek games, in the latter half of this month, or early in June.

Eastern Net Play Gets Under Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Eastern lawn tennis breaks into the sports columns this week, as the Davis Cup teams of United States and Australia assemble at Forest Hills this afternoon for their practice tryouts. The matches are scheduled for the last week end of this month. In addition to this the collegians visit West Point on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday for the initial tournament of the season, the New York State Intercollegiates.

Capt. Walter L. Pate, now busy selecting the strongest possible U. S. team to compete against the Australians, has already invited J. Donald Budge, Frank A. Parker, C. Gene Mako, with Joseph Hunt as alternate. The squad will also be strengthened with Bryan M. Grant, who has been competing in the South with fair success. Several more of the southern stars are likely to be present to aid in the practice.

Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist, who were responsible for the elimination of the United States at Philadelphia last year, with V. B. McGrath, the southpaw, were also on hand, under the management of Clifford Sproule.

The West Point tourney will bring the Cadets, New York University, Cornell, Columbia, and several other college teams together. This play will give a hint as to the probable selections for the Eastern Intercollegiates at Staten Island and the Nationals, now back at Merion Cricket Club, after their western excursion. G. E. T.

Joseph Wear Selected As Davis Cup Referee

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia has been selected as referee for the final matches between the United States and Australia in the American zone Davis Cup competition.

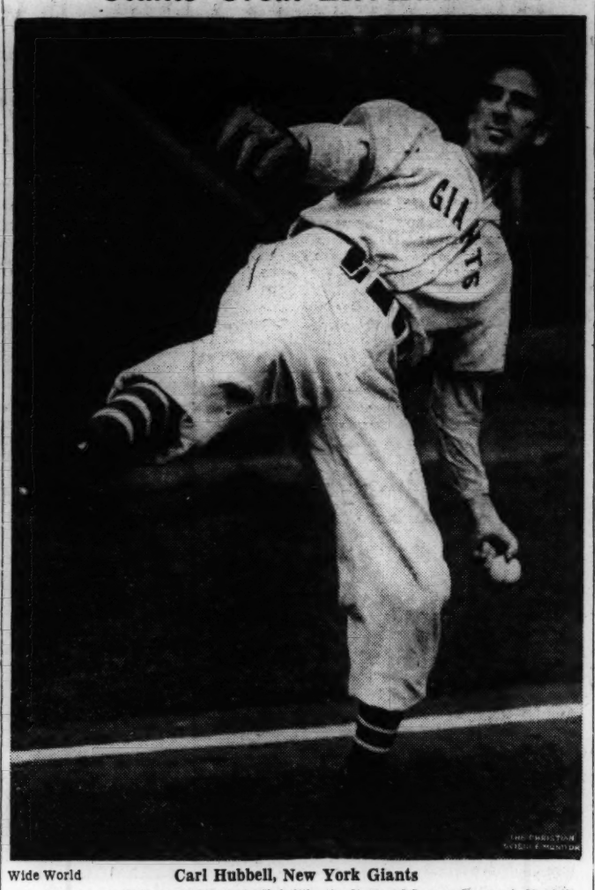
Selected with the unanimous approval of the captains and players of both teams, Wear is to hold a series of conferences at Forest Hills this week with Clifford Sproule, nonplaying Australian captain, and Walter L. Pate, American leader.

Wear has been chairman of the United States Lawn Tennis Association's Davis Cup committee three times and captained U. S. teams twice abroad. He has held several titles in lawn tennis, court tennis and racquets.

College Lacrosse Results

Army 5, Penn State 2.
Colgate 10, Cornell 3.
Dartmouth 7, Union 6.
Maryland 16, Rutgers 4.
Navy 15, Syracuse 3.
Palisades L. C. 9, Lafayette 7.
Princeton 9, Pennsylvania 2.
Springfield 8, New Hampshire 3.
Stevens Tech 10, C. C. N. Y. 6.
St. John's 12, Johns Hopkins 5.

Giants' Great Left-Hander



Wide World

Carl Hubbell, New York Giants

Last Season, in Helping Bill Terry's Club Win the National League Pennant, Hubbell Captured 16 Successive Mound Victories. This Year, to Date, He Has Taken Four Straight, Giving Him 20 in a Row During Regular Season Play. This Feat Equals Rube Marquard's String of 20 Triumphs, Gathered Through the National League Campaigns of 1911 and 1912. Hubbell's Name Will Go Down in History as One of Baseball's Outstanding Pitchers

Harvard, Middies And Yale Eights Vie for Honors

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Harvard's varsity eight, unbeaten at the halfway mark of the eastern rowing season, will seek its third straight victory, Saturday, at Cambridge against Syracuse, Cornell and M. I. T. in one of the two major regattas of the day.

Navy and Yale, the other unbeaten eastern boats, will be inactive, but at Philadelphia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia will race for the Childs cup.

Harvard added further prestige to Tom Bolles's nascent coaching career by whipping a veteran Columbia eight by five lengths, Saturday. The Crimson shell is a heavy favorite to win on the Charles. Both Syracuse and Cornell lost their opening races to Navy, and Massachusetts Tech has shown little strength.

Navy Wins Easily

Navy's victory over Cornell Saturday was an inauspicious opening for the Big Red's new coaching staff of Harrison Sanford and Norman Sonju. The navy eight understroked the New Yorkers for most of the race and exuded power and finish as it crossed the finish line nearly two lengths ahead of Cornell.

There is a chance that both Syracuse and Cornell will be stronger Saturday. Syracuse turned in a fine effort against Navy and Princeton, although it showed the effects of lamentable weather upstate. Cornell has had the same difficulty plus the job of mastering the new rowing technique introduced by Sanford and Sonju.

Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, should be evenly matched for the Childs Cup, which annually produces some of the East's best sprint rowing. Princeton has lost to Harvard and Navy, while the Quakers, eastern sprint champions in 1935 and a fine boat last season, were soundly beaten by Yale and Columbia in the Blackwell Cup regatta. Columbia, in addition to its losses to Harvard and Yale, dropped its first race of the year to Navy.

Lightweights to Row

Eight 150-pound boats, including shells from the big three and Pennsylvania will row at Princeton, Saturday, in an event which will partially replace the discontinued American Henley Regatta.

In other of last Saturday's events Manhattan beat Washington and Lee on the Harlem, Yale's third varsity, downed Rutgers' varsity, at Derby, Conn. Dartmouth beat Boston University at Hanover, and American international of Springfield, Mass., bested Williams at Pittsfield, Mass.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	8	5	.615
Cleveland	8	5	.615
Detroit	9	6	.600
Boston	7	5	.583
New York	8	7	.533
Washington	6	9	.400
Chicago	5	9	.357
St. Louis	4	9	.308

Results May 8

Chicago 6, Boston 5.
Washington 8, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 4, New York 0.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 1.

Results May 9

Cleveland 3, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 8.
Chicago 2, New York 1.
Washington 7, St. Louis 1.

Yacht Is Shipped

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 10 (AP)—The six-meter yacht with which the Bermuda yachtsmen Kenneth and Eldon Trimingham won the Prince of Wales trophy in 1936 has been shipped on the Queen of Bermuda to its new owner, Thomas A. Potter of Jamestown, R. I. The Trimingham Brothers are having a new six-meter built in Norway and hope to retrieve the trophy in the 1938 series.

South Africa Leads

BRIGHTON, Eng., May 10 (AP)—South Africa's Davis Cup tennis team took a 2-1 lead over New Zealand today by winning the doubles match of their second round European zone series. W. G. Farquharson and Vernon G. Kirby teamed up to defeat C. E. Malfroy and E. D. Andrews of New Zealand, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2.

College Rugby Results

Harvard 20, French R. C. 5.
Princeton 22, Hofstra 3.
Yale 5, New York R. C. 3.

Bill Dwyer Out Of N. Y. Amerks; Prosperous Year

DETROIT, May 10 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings sold Earl Robertson, goaltender, to the New York Americans Saturday in the only deal announced at the spring meeting of the National Hockey League. The Wings will receive $7500 in cash and the contract of Red Doran, defense man, in return for the goalie who came up from the Pittsburgh Hornets to take the place of the injured Normie Smith in the Stanley Cup series.

Frank Calder, re-elected president of the league at the meeting, announced that major league hockey enjoyed its most prosperous year since 1930. The eight teams of the National League played to 1,628,785 spectators, which was 125,000 more than in the previous season; the 17 games of the Stanley Cup playoffs drew 31,000 spectators, the largest attendance since the present league was organized.

Although there had been talk of moving the Montreal Maroons' franchise to Cleveland or St. Louis, no such effort was made at the meeting. Frank Ruppenthal, president of the St. Louis Flyers, of the American Association, said he did not believe St. Louis was ready for another major league venture.

The National League assumed full ownership of the orphaned New York Americans when W. V. Dwyer, the original owner, failed to exercise his option to reclaim the club. The league took over control of the club last season because of financial difficulties. Unless a buyer should take the franchise to some other city in the interim, the Americans will play in New York again next season.

The major league clubs made little use of their drafting powers. The Chicago Black Hawks took Cully Dahlstrom of St. Paul and Oscar Hanson of the St. Louis Flyers. Both were high-scoring forwards in the American Association last season. The New York Rangers drafted Normie Mann, forward, from Syracuse of the International-American League. The Maroons got Tommy Cook from the Cleveland club, with which he signed after he was released by the Chicago Black Hawks last season.

Elected to the board of governors were: James Norris, owner of the Red Wings; Maj. Frederic McLaughlin of Chicago, Thomas Arnold of Montreal Maroons, Conny Smythe of Toronto, J. E. Savard of the Montreal Canadiens, Col. J. R. Kilpatrick of the New York Rangers, and Mervyn Dutton of the New York Americans. Alternates are: W. J. Tobin of Chicago, Tom Gorman of the Maroons, Louis Gelinas of the Canadiens, Jack Adams of the Red Wings, Lester Patrick of the Rangers and Frank Selke of the Maple Leafs.

John Chick of Windsor was re-elected president of the western division of the International League. Morris Podoloff of New York was elected president of the eastern division two weeks ago. Chick said no changes were contemplated in the make-up of the league.

Harringay Racers Win

LONDON, May 10 (CP Cable)—Harringay Racers won the Coronation Cup hockey series Saturday night by defeating Harringay Greyhounds 5 to 3 in the final game. The tournament was staged by National League teams as a post-season feature. Racers were runners-up to Wembley Lions in the regular National League schedule. Lions took part in the Coronation Cup games after returning from Toronto where they played in the international series.

College Tennis Results

Army 5, Dartmouth 4.
Brooklyn 8, St. Francis 1.
Chicago 9, Michigan 0.
Drew 4, Hartwick 3.
Fordham 5, Long Island 4.
Harvard 6, Pensylvania 3.
Kentucky 6, Notre Dame 3.
Lehigh 7, Bucknell 2.
Loyola 6, Detroit 1.
M. I. T. 7, Union 2.
Nebraska 5, Kansas State 1.
North Carolina 9, Navy 0.
Ohio State 5, Michigan 4.
R. I. State 7, Providence 2.
Stevens 7, Lafayette 2.
Temple 4, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Tufts 7, Boston C. 2.
Upsala 5, Moravian 4.
Wesleyan 9, Springfield 0.
Williams 8, Middlebury 1.
Wisconsin 5, Marquette 1.
Yale 7, Columbia 2.

Collegians Out To Bury Old Track Records

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Once they get a convincing demonstration that their records can be beaten, there seems to be no way of stopping the college track and field stars until they get the old marks completely buried.

Led by the great Southern California pair of Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows, Indiana's Don Lash and Alton Terry of Hardin-Simmons, they're concentrating upon the pole vault, the two-mile run and the javelin throw now. These four have provided the record-breaking proofs and the indications are that in another season or two a 15-foot pole vault or a 9:10 two miles will be as common as a 10-second 100-yard dash for the collegians.

Only a few years ago the world pole vault record was just over the 14-foot mark with only a few able to scale that height; a 4:10 mile was something only a Paavo Nurmi could be expected to run, and only the Scandinavians tossed the javelin much more than 200 feet.

Saturday, Sefton and Meadows hoisted the pole vault mark to 14ft. 8½in. to tie at a new world-record height in Southern California's dual-meet victory over Stanford. It was the second time this spring George Caroff's accepted standard of 14ft. 6½ in., made last year, has been beaten.

The same afternoon Lash turned in a mile in 4:09.7 in leading a quartet of Indiana runners to a clean sweep of the event in a triangular meet against Northwestern and Purdue.

Bob Peoples, the Oklahoma City schoolboy, turned in another of his record-breaking javelin tosses, 219-feet, to boost the interscholastic standard again and approach Terry's new national intercollegiate mark of just over 229-feet.

The best two-mile time was the 9:21.6, but the influence of Lash's feats in running the distance around nine minutes or better several times during the past year was shown when that didn't attract much attention. Except for Lash, only Deckard was able to beat that time in last season's college meets and he only did it once.

Similary there was no hullabaloo over the times of 9.6 for the 100-yards, made by Bobby Packard of Georgia and Bill Clifford of Notre Dame in dual meets; a six foot 7 inch high jump by Delos Thurber of Southern California; a 14.3 time for the 120-yard high hurdles by his teammate Roy Staley or Princeton's Jack Irwin's 23.6 for the 220-yard low hurdle race in the Heptagonal games. A few years ago they all might have been records. Now they're just good performances for the boys that are aiming at better ones.

American Golfers In British Amateur

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Twelve Americans were among the 223 entries announced today for the British amateur golf championship starting at the Royal St. George's course at Sandwich, May 24.

Among the Americans were Dick Chapman of Rye, N. Y., one of the metropolitan district's best club-wielders; Billy Sixty, widely-known Milwaukee newspaperman, Al Wilford Wehrle, young Racine (Wis.) player.

The others were Norman Macbeth, Los Angeles; Richard D. Lunn, Chevy Chase, Md.; R. A. Stranahan, Toledo, O.; J. H. Forsman, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; John O. Levinson, Kennebunck Beach, Maine; A. V. Rogers Jr., Winchester, Mass.; C. C. Trautner, Silver Springs, Md.; P. A. Valentine, Southampton, N. Y.; and G. G. Freshwater, Hollywood, Calif.

College Baseball Results

Army 6, Syracuse 3.
Brooklyn 7, C. C. N. Y. 6.
Dartmouth 6, Columbia 5.
Dartmouth 9, Columbia 3.
Drew 14, Hartwick 2.
Drexel 16, Hampden-Sidney 5.
Georgr Washington 7, W. Virginia 6.
Harvard 9, St. John's 9.
Illinois 9, Michigan 3.
Lafayette 9, Rutgers 1.
Lehigh 15, Muhlenberg 8.
Middlebury 9, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Northwestern 12, Minnesota 2.
North Carolina 12, N. C. State 5.
Notre Dame 4, Western St. 3.
Oklahoma 15, Nebraska 6.
Pennsylvania 8, Penn A. C. 2.
Penn State 5, Susquehanna 0.
Pratt 5, N. Y. S. T. 3.
Princeton 12, New York 5.
Purdue 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 13, Purdue 1.
Richmond 12, Virginia 1.
Rochester 1, Hamilton 0.
Seton Hall 9, St. Peter's 5.
Union 7, Johns Hopkins 6.
Vermont 10, Williams 8.
Villanova 3, Fordham 2.
Wesleyan 9, Amherst 6.
Wagner 5, Newark 4.
Wisconsin 6, Iowa 4.
Worcester P. I. 6, Clark 2.
Yale 3, Cornell 1.
Yale 3, Cornell 0.

Indians Release Fischer

CLEVELAND, May 10 (AP)—Carl Fischer, rookie pitcher up from Buffalo, was released unconditionally Saturday by the Cleveland Indians. Fischer incurred manager Steve O'Neill's wrath Friday when his long windup allowed Tony Lazzeri of the Yankees to steal third base in the eighth inning. He already was slated for release due to the necessity of cutting rosters by May 15. Fischer's home is Medina, N. Y.

Phillies Sign Masters

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (AP)—Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Phillies announced Saturday he had signed Walter Masters, who starred for the University of Pennsylvania six years ago. Masters had a brief trial with the Washington Senators in 1931 and later pitched for Ottawa of the Canadian-American league. Last year he was with the Bushwicks, a Brooklyn semi-pro team.

Franee in Third Round

PARIS, May 10 (AP)—France advanced to the third round of European zone Davis Cup competition yesterday, defeating Norway 3—0, with an easy victory in the doubles. Marcel Bernard and Yvon Petra defeated Fritz Jenssen and Johann Beer, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, in the deciding match after Bernard Destrmeau and Marcel Bernard had won the opening singles matches Saturday.

College Polo Results

Army 15, Yale 3.
Dartmouth 8, Princeton (JV) 3.
Penn M. C. 12, West Shore 4.

And Talking of... Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Improvements Indoors

LONDON — The air of unreality is just departing from British indoor track and field athletics. At present there is nothing to challenge comparison with the grand meets which have long been a highly popular feature of sporting life in the United States. But the British championships are coming along nicely. As we saw recently at the Empire Pool and Sports Arena, Wembley.

Indoor championships have been promoted by the English Amateur Athletic Association and the Women's A. A. A. only since 1935. And until this year it has somehow been hard to take them quite seriously. The 1937 meet was, however, a thoroughly convincing affair, watched by a greatly increased assembly of spectators and organized so that the program went along with as much zip and gusto as the runners did on the new banked pine-wood track.

Last year the circuit was just the same at the bends as it was along the straights. Which is more than you could say about the people on it. One athlete, I recall in particular, behaved rather like Cousin Feenix in Charles Dickens' "Dombey and Son" who, on a certain important occasion, "was meaning to go in a straight line, but turning off by reason of his willful legs." With the difference that the gentleman to whom I refer wanted to turn off and always found himself going in a straight line.

Introduce Banks

Well, the introduction of a partially banked course has put an end to that sort of thing, and the runners in the 1937 half-mile indoor championship (by comparison with competitors in the 600-yard race last year) were able to let themselves go.

J. V. Powell, who won the event, let himself go to some purpose. He had had only a week's training, I believe; but he jumped into the lead before the first corner—a most important consideration on a track 12 feet wide, banked to a depth of three feet at the sharp bends—and stayed in front quite comfortably until the end, returning a time of 2m. 3.3s. He is now the national champion for 880 yards, in and out of doors.

Seven New Records

It is always a marvel to me that the competitors in the indoor championships are as fit as they are, for in April the British track and field season cannot be said to have started seriously, except at Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Just how good the performances were you can see for yourself from the achievements of the winners. Which were:

Men

Event	Winner	Performance
70-Yard Dash	C. B. Holmes, Manchester University	7.3s.*
880-Yard Run	J. V. Powell, London A. C.	2m 3.3s.
Relay, 10 laps (1495 yd. 2ft. 1in.)	Achilles Club (R. A. Palmer, P. S. Daniell, J. G. Barnes, K. S. Duncan)	2m. 55.4s.
70-Yard Hurdles	D. O. Finley, Royal Air Force	9s.**
Running High Jump	J. L. Newman, London A. C.	6ft. 2 in.*
Running Broad Jump	J. P. S. Daniell, Oxford University A. C.	22ft. 4½in.
Pole Vault	F. R. Webster, Achilles Club	12ft. 9½ in.*
16-Pound Shotput	P. Hincks, Achilles Club	45ft. 1¾ in.*

Women

60-Meter Dash	Barbara Burke, Mitcham A. C.	8.1s.
60-Yard Hurdles	Barbara Burke, Mitcham A. C.	8.6s.*
Relay, 4 laps (570 yd. 1 ft.)	Atalanta Athletic Club (M. Bennett, G. Griffiths, D. Murrill, V. Littledyke)	1m. 13.2s.
Running High Jump	Dorothy Odam, Mitcham A. C.	5ft. 2½in.*
Running Broad Jump	E. Raby, Middlesex Ladies Athletic Club	16ft. 10½ in.
8-Pound Shotput	K. Tilley, Mitcham A. C.	34ft. ½ in.*

*Record. **Equals record.

Champions of 1936 who repeated their triumphs this year were Holmes, Webster, Newman and the Misses Raby, Tilley and Odam.

The field events showed a decided (and long overdue) improvement on the general British standard, and Webster's pole vault stands out as the best ever accomplished by an Englishman in England, indoors or out.

Notable Absentee

A notable absentee from the indoor championships was A. G. K. Brown, president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, who ran such a marvelous record quarter-mile against Oxford this year. Prior to a mishap while running in a relay race for the Achilles Club against Epsom College, April 6, he had been moving beautifully.

Not the least of Brown's 1937 achievements has been to set up at Cambridge a new British record for 300 yards—30.5s., which improves by one tenth of a second upon the previous British record, established by another famous Cambridge University athlete, Guy M. Butler, in a special handicap race on the old Stamford Bridge track (London) in 1926. Butler's figure ranked also as a world's record until last year, when it was displaced by Joszef Kovacs, Hungary, who returned 30s.

Cambridge's Phenomenal Strength

The strength of the Cambridge University track and field team this year is something phenomenal, as we saw when it overcame Oxford at the White City Stadium, here, by nine events to two. Oxford's victories were by J. P. Knight in the 120-yard high hurdles and J. H. T. McNair in the half-time. Their times were 15.8s. and 1m. 57.2s. respectively. Brown won two events—the 100 yards in 10s. precisely and the quarter in 48.4s. The other winners were:

Name	Event	Performance
C. A. J. Emery	One mile	4m. 22.2s.
E. C. Weir	3 miles	14m. 46.6s.
D. L. Nichols	220-yard low hurdles	25.5s.
R. K. Kennedy	High jump	6ft. 1in.
H. E. Askew	Broad jump	22ft. 10in.
F. R. Webster	Pole vault	12ft. 4in.
Ali Irfan	Shot-put	49ft. 3¾ in.*

*Signifies intervarsity record.

Fruits of Careful Coaching

Webster's brilliant pole-vaulting in the past 12 months (last summer at Berlin he reached an Olympic final, which no English field-event man had done in many long years) is an illustration of what can be accomplished by prolonged and careful individual coaching. Which, I may say, very few field-event athletes in Britain receive. Hence the low national standard here in this department of athletics.

Webster has been coached, since he was six years old, by his father, Capt. F. A. M. Webster, former national javelin-throwing champion and prolific writer on (among other things) track and field athletics.

For many years until "the boy" became news it was my custom, when I ran into Captain Webster at sports meets in various parts of the world, to ask "How's the son doing with the pole vault?" And Webster, senior, would reply 'Nicely, thanks." He was certainly right. For now the boy has leaped up to tenth position in a ranking-list of the world's best pole vaulters.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"An unprecedented altitude which to see an Englishman."

Germany Concedes Two

MUNICH, May 10 (AP)—Germany forfeited the last two singles matches to Austria in their second round Davis Cup series yesterday when rain interrupted the final day's play. The German team won the series, 3-2. Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, German ace who was leading Adam Bawarowski when play was stopped, was obliged to return home and both matches were conceded although Austria requested a postponement until today.

Mast Meets Specification

BATH, Maine, May 10 (AP)—The 165-foot aluminum mast of the America's cup contender, Ranger, was officially weighed today and reported as having met the minimum specification weight of 6170 pounds. Commander Glenn H. Easton, U. S. N., served as official observer for the weighing. Harold K. Vanderbilt, owner of the potential defender, was among those present.

Suter Defends Net Title

NEW ORLEANS, May 10 (AP)—Ernie Sutter of Tulane successfully defended his southern intercollegiate tennis title Saturday with a convincing 6—1, 6—1, 6—1 victory over Burtz Boulware of Georgia Tech. Sutter came through with numerous placement aces for points when he needed them, holding Boulware on the baseline throughout most of the match. Sutter teamed with Joe Abrams to score an equally convincing straight win over Boulware and Bill Moore of Georgia Tech. The Georgians took two more games than in the singles, but made little better showing as they went down, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.

Canadian Umpires Strike

WOODSTOCK, Ont., May 10 (AP)—The Inter-County Baseball Umpires' Association announced a strike today following breakdown over the week end of negotiations with league officials for increased pay. "Red" Pullin of Woodstock, secretary of the umpires' association, whose membership includes almost every recognized umpire in the league's territory, announced any member of the association working in a game with the league before the matter is settled would be expelled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	15	4	.789
Toledo	11	10	.524
Minneapoalis	11	10	.524
Kansas City	8	8	.500
Columbus	9	10	.474
Louisville	9	11	.450
Indianapolis	7	12	.368
St. Paul	6	11	.358

Results May 8

Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 1.
Toledo 8, St. Paul 4.
Columbus 12, Minneapolis 0.
Louisville 5, Kansas City 4.

Results May 9

Kansas City 5, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 7, Columbus 2.
Milwaukee 15, Toledo 5.
Milwaukee 3, Toledo 0.
St. Paul 9, Louisville 7.
Louisville 7, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 16, Indianapolis 1.
Minneapolis 5, Indianapolis 4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	11	6	.647
Buffalo	9	5	.643
Newark	9	6	.600
Syracuse	8	8	.500
Rochester	7	7	.500
Montreal	6	7	.462
Jersey City	6	8	.429
Baltimore	2	11	.154

Results May 8

Montreal 4, Newark 1.
Rochester 16, Jersey City 5.
Baltimore 8, Toronto 6.
Syracuse 6, Buffalo 0.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 1.

Results May 9

Toronto 5, Syracuse 3.
Toronto 2, Syracuse 1.
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 5, Newark 3.
Baltimore at Montreal (postponed).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	11	3	.786
St. Louis	10	5	.667
New York	9	7	.563
Chicago	7	9	.438
Boston	7	9	.438
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
Cincinnati	5	9	.357

Results May 8

St. Louis 12, New York 5.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 5.
Other games postponed.

Results May 9

Pittsburgh 6, Boston 3.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 1.
New York 4, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 21, Philadelphia 10.

A's Tie Indians For First Place; Cincinnati Wins

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rarely has a major league baseball race become as complicated as the American League pennant battle did over the past week end. On Saturday morning the Red Sox were leading the race, with the Tigers second and the Yankees third. It was a most enjoyable sight for Boston fans to see their favorites at the top of the standing. The future seemed destined to bring a three-club struggle for the championship.

However, the situation has changed, as baseball situations have a habit of doing. Week-end games found the Red Sox losing twice, to the White Sox and Indians; the Tigers dropping a pair, to the Senators and Athletics, and the Yankees absorbing defeats from the Indians and White Sox.

Athletics Climb

While these upsets were taking place, Connie Mack's surprising Athletics were beating the Browns and Tigers. This pair of victories, along with the two Cleveland scored over the Yankees and Red Sox, created a first-place tie between the A's and Indians and dropped Saturday's leader and runner-up out of the flag picture, temporarily, at least.

The Athletics have developed into one of the biggest surprises of the current season. During the past week, which ended with Sunday's engagements, the Philadelphia outfit won four and lost only one, totaling 53 hits and 30 runs. The Mackmen went through the week without hitting a single home run, but what base hits they did produce were of a timely variety.

Even the most optimistic observer would hesitate to predict a pennant or runner-up position for the Athletics. On paper the A's rank far behind the Yanks, Tigers, Red Sox and Indians. Yet with Connie Mack in the driver's seat, one of the game's greatest managers, it is apparent that most anything is possible.

Also boasting a record of four victories in five starts for the week were the Indians, who made 49 hits and 23 runs. Washington captured three out of five, as did the Red Sox. The sudden Yankee dive is attributed to a defense that committed 13 fielding errors in six games.

The best defensive record in the American League was turned in by the Senators, who limited opponents to 17 runs in five contests.

Reds Win Four

The surprise team of the National League through the seven-day period was the Cincinnati Reds, with four triumphs in five starts. Chuck Dressen's gang collected 63 hits and 44 runs, reaching their peak yesterday in beating the Phillies, 21 to 10. Twenty-four line drives dropped safely off Cincinnati bats, including four homers and two doubles. Little Alex Kampouris, who has suddenly become a distance hitter, smashed three four-baggers and drove in eight runs. Ernie Lombardi, Dressen's big catcher, had a perfect day at bat—six for six.

The Reds are still in the league cellar, but they probably will not remain there for long.

The Pirates maintained their winning stride during the week, matching the Cincinnati record of four out of five. The Pie Traynor outfit compiled the best defensive average, yielding only 19 runs while scoring 34.

The Pirates mean business. As the pennant race progresses daily it is apparent they are an outstanding threat to uncrown the Giants, whose pitching and defense, generally, have slipped in recent encounters.

Carl Hubbell, the great left-hander of the Giants, made history yesterday when he won his twentieth straight game, including his 1936 record. This equals Rube Marquard's streak of 20 successive triumphs from the latter part of 1911 through 1912. It was Hubbell's fourth victory of the season. Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals has won five.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	25	13	.658
San Francisco	22	14	.611
Los Angeles	21	16	.568
San Diego	21	17	.553
Seattle	17	17	.500
Portland	14	20	.412
Oakland	14	23	.378
Missions	12	26	.316

Results May 8

Los Angeles 7, Missions 4.
San Diego 7, San Francisco 0.
Sacramento 5, Oakland 3.

Results May 9

Oakland 7, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 3, Oakland 2.
Portland 4, Seattle 1.
Portland 5, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 12, San Diego 6.
San Francisco 8, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 21, Missions 1.
Missions 4, Los Angeles 2.

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Business and Industry

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Commerce and Finance

SEC Urges Laws Restraining Bank Management Units

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Securities Commission bar recommended to Congress regulatory legislation which it said was designed to "break the stranglehold" of banker-management groups in reorganizing distressed and bankrupt business properties.

The recommendations were attached to a report of the commission's studies of the strategy and technique of protective committees in corporate reorganizations.

William O. Douglas, a member of the commission, discussing the 916-page report at a press conference, said it was essential to reduce the power of the banker-management groups, if security holders in distressed corporations were to receive adequate protection in reorganizations.

The commission's major recommendations include strengthening federal court powers in bankruptcy reorganizations; placing reorganization proceedings in the hands of independent, disinterested trustees and lawyers; and extending the powers of the Security Commission to deal with reorganizations outside the Federal courts.

The recommendations, Mr. Douglas said, are an attempt "to salvage present values and to get ready for the next flood of bankruptcy cases."

"The emoluments of control," said the commission, "are the stakes of reorganization. Control means profit and protection."

Mr. Douglas proposed that the commission be authorized to advise courts on reorganization plans. He said it would help decide "who is entitled to what."

Friendly receiverships and trustees and the placing of debtors in control of properties during reorganization would be banned.

Protective committees would be prohibited from soliciting security holders' assents to reorganization plans before the courts examine them. The commission calls this practice an "indefensible pressure upon the courts."

The commission concluded that the judicial machinery has been so employed as to become an important aid in the retention of control by the inside group.

Other recommendations:

Renewal of emphasis on the fiduciary responsibilities of the representatives of security holders.

Prohibition of the oppressive technique of deposit agreements, monopolizing the lists of security holders by inside groups, and high pressure misrepresentation in the solicitation of deposits, proxies and assents.

Authorizing the commission by separate statute to intervene in reorganizations outside the jurisdiction of the federal courts to compel complete disclosure of all relevant facts concerning committees and conflicts of interests.

Prevent reorganizers from shopping for friendly jurisdictions. Jurisdiction should follow the principal place of business or the place where the principal assets are located.

Refrigerator Sales Show a Sharp Gain

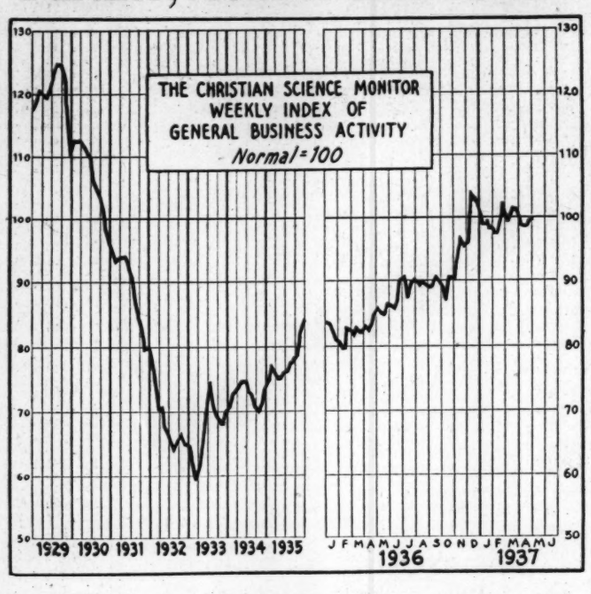
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Complete household refrigerator and household evaporator sales to distributors and dealers amounted to 327,922 units in March, based on the reports of 15 companies, it was announced by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. The value of these products and the separate condensing units and cabinets sold amounted to $28,688,583. World sales amounted to 353,557 units, valued at $30,687,270.

In March last year, domestic sales amounted to 247,647 units, valued at $20,628,326, while world sales totaled 265,904 units, valued at $21,979,905.

Domestic sales in the first quarter of this year amounted to 715,871 units, valued at $61,514,286, compared with 519,573 units, with a valuation of $42,554,449 in the corresponding period last year. World sales in the first quarter consisted of 771,929 units, valued at $65,637,540, against 555,686 units, with a valuation of $45,235,919, in the same period last year.

Business Activity Increases Further, Monitor Index Shows



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity showed a further slight advance in the last week of April, continuing the uptrend in evidence during the greater part of the month. However, despite these gains, the average of the indexes for April was somewhat lower than that for March. On May 1, the index registered 99.8 (prel.) as against 99.6 on May 24 and 99.5 on April 3. Last year the index was 86.1 on May 2.

Changes in all three of the components of the index were small in the latest week for which data are available. Two of the series advanced and one declined.

Power production again increased against a seasonal decline, from 2,188,124,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended April 24 to 2,193,779,000 for the week ended May 1. The gain exceeded allowances for the upward trend in the series and the adjusted index advanced.

A small decine in miscellaneous car loadings in the week ended May 1 was for the most part seasonal and only a slight increase was recorded for the adjusted figure.

Bank debits outside New York City dropped off more than was seasonally expected and the adjusted figure declined.

Industrial production generally continued to maintain the high levels of recent weeks. Retail trade last week spurted forward in the first substantial gains since Easter. Commodity and security prices leveled off following the sharp declines of recent weeks.

Steel ingot output during the week regained the level of 92 per cent of capacity following a dip to 90½ per cent in the previous week, Iron Age estimates show. New business continued to drop off but the decline is not considered as especially important, and the outlook through the third quarter is promising.

Production of automobiles continued near the high levels of the week before. Demand for cars is strong and though manufacturers have been operating as close to capacity levels, complaints of inadequate dealers' stocks were reported.

Further gains in employment and pay rolls have been recorded. In a recent survey made by the Consumers Goods Industries Committee a definite shortage of skilled and unskilled workers in many major industries was noted. Employment at the present time, the survey finds, is in general up to 1929 levels and in a number of centers in excess of that year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*May 1, 1937	Ap.24, 1937	May 2, 1936
Combined index	99.8	99.6	86.1
Pr. debits outside NYC	96.5	96.8	86.0
Elec. power prod	100.7	100.3	84.7
Misc car loadings	101.3	101.2	87.6

*Preliminary

Automobile Output Still at High Level

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimate output of the automobile industry in the United States and Canada for the current week at 141,275 cars and trucks, compared with 141,485 last week and 117,804 for the comparable week of 1936.

Cram's Reports put production for the week ended May 8 at 141,525 cars and trucks which it termed a new eight-year record for weekly production. It revised its estimate of the previous week to 139,157 units and compared output with 118,786 for the week ended May 9, 1936.

Minneapolis Road 'White Elephant'; For Sale 16 Times, Nobody Wants It

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Howard S. Abbott, federal master in chancery, is again going to try to sell a railroad Friday—and no one will be more surprised than he if he succeeds.

Sixteen times since September, 1934, Mr. Abbott has offered the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad for sale. He has yet to hear a bid.

No one, apparently, wants to assume responsibility for the road's liabilities and also for its continued operation. However, undiscouraged—and because federal court regulations require it, Mr. Abbott will march out to the road's shops at Cedar Lake Friday morning and solemnly announce that the road is for sale.

Mr. Abbott knows his piece down to its last "whereas" and "now, therefore" by this time. It starts: "The final decree of foreclosure and sale dated Jan. 8, 1929 . . ." and it takes just about two solid hours to read. Mr. Abbott drones through it, uninterrupted, and departs. Nothing, thus far, has ever happened.

Manitoba's Gold Resources Augmenting Its Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Manitoba's income from development of its natural resources will exceed $1,000,000 annually within a few years, declared J. C. McDiarmid, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, before the Provincial Legislature.

Illustrating the progress made, Mr. McDiarmid said that in 1925 the gold production was less than $100,000, but in 1936 it was more than $6,000,000. The total metal production will be $25,000,000 annually in a few years, he forecast.

Another phase of progress involves the utilization of marsh land for muskrat farming in the northern part of the Province. More than 2,000,000 acres of such land will be made available this year for trapping purposes through government and private effort.

Fairchild Unfilled Orders Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairchild Aviation Corporation announced unfilled orders on March 31 amounted to $1,147,502 against $599,744 a year ago. Airplane sales by Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corporation in the first quarter totaled $129,143, a gain of 141 per cent over the like 1936 period.

Argentine Cotton Crop Estimate Off Sharply

WASHINGTON— (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports new estimates on the Argentine cotton crop this season indicated 244,000 bales of 478 pounds, a sharp reduction from early-season estimates of 500,000 bales, which were reduced to 360,000 bales in March.

Severe drought and damage by locusts and the cotton boll worm caused the lowered estimate, the department said. Production last season was 373,000 bales.

Building in April Expands 11 P. C. Over 1936 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Engineering construction awards in April totaled $216,955,000, again of 11 per cent over the like month of 1936 and March of this year, according to the Engineer News-Record. Of the total, private work accounted for $112,073,000 and public work $104,882,000.

Classifications which registered gains in April of this year over last April were: commercial buildings, 168 per cent; industrial buildings, 32 per cent; sewerage, 6 per cent; earthwork and drainage, 33 per cent; and unclassified, 23 per cent; and losses were shown in streets and roads, 29 per cent; public buildings, 20 per cent; bridges, 37 per cent, and waterworks, 34 per cent.

Private capital accounted for 72 per cent of the capital subscribed for construction purposes in the month.

Total construction awards in the last week of April amounted to $59,451,000, the second highest dollar volume for the year. It was a gain of 48 per cent over the previous week and 50 per cent over the same week of last year. Private awards totaled $26,274,000 and public awards, $33,177,000. Last year's figures for the corresponding week were: total $39,467,000; private, $11,220,000; public, $28,247,000.

Subtotals for the week by classifications are: waterworks, $1,381,000; sewerage, $2,230,000; bridges, $3,128,000; industrial buildings, $9,430,000; commercial buildings, $13,850,000; public buildings, $4,474,000; earthwork and drainage, $613,000; streets and roads, $11,557,000, and unclassified, $12,788,000.

New capital to the amount of $26,939,000 was subscribed during the week. It included $25,135,000 in State and municipal bonds; $554,000 in corporate security issues; $450,000 in PWA allotments and $800,000 in RFC loans to private industry.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market came back last week in Wall Street, but not enough to enable either bears or bulls to say I told you so. The rally was about enough for the chart-readers to begin to say "now we shall see." The market has been making a sawtooth downward course and if it doesn't break through here on the upside it looks likely to go substantially lower.

Some satisfaction was expressed that London "settlement day" passed without any financial disturbance. Of course the chief argument of the bears still remains the possibility that the set-back in commodity prices will cause a recession in ordering and so a perceptible, if slight slow-down in business. None appears in sight, though steel scrap, traditional barometer, continues to weaken slightly.

A further bearish argument is found in the present economy drive at Washington. While a good part of the talk in that center of window-dressing is considered no more than the usual thing, there is the faint possibility that the normal deficit of around $3,000,000,000 a year may be considerably reduced next year, either through larger taxes or smaller outlays.

The current fiscal year, which will show a deficit of around $3,000,000,000, has also had the benefit of the $1,700,000,000 veterans' bonus, so that the purchasing power put into circulation by the Government through deficit financing next year, if it falls as low as $1,000,000,000, will contrast with about $4,700,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

For prosperity to continue, the argument runs, private deficit-financing must take up where public deficits leave off, and an interim lull may occur. Banks, economists and editorial writers combine in urging a balanced budget to avoid inflation, but it is not certain that budget balancing can be effected without causing deflation. The European outlook has its parallel. The Bank for International Settlements makes the conventional appeal for a reduction in deficit financing for armament purposes, but there seems a possibility that, as Wall Street wags put it, "peace may rear its ugly head." The art of economics is so rudimentary that an abatement of war fears, like an abatement of war, may result in a temporary let-down in industrial activity and employment, as it has done many times in the past.

Searching for analogies, some observers here ask, "Is this another 1926?"—there having been a shake-out in the market early in that year and a temporary let-down in business activity. Others are turning over in their thoughts the possible meanings to the currently popular aphorism, "We are two years behind Great Britain in the business cycle."

The favorable performance of the bond market, together with the conspicuous success of Morgan Stanley's offering of $45,000,000 of Southern Bell Telephone 3¼s, has led to a sudden revival of hopes of some volume of new financing in coming weeks.

The Bell offering, priced very favorably at 96½ to yield 3.46 to maturity, was closely watched for its reception and was very favorably received. It was priced slightly below the market and went promptly to a premium at 97⅛ bid, 97⅜ asked, one of the most successful offerings of the year. The price of 96½ contrasts with 102½ on the previous Telephone offering with the same coupon. It is thought that the 3¼ per cent coupon was chosen instead of 3½ per cent in part to avoid reminding buyers of the fate of the recent Philadelphia Edison 3½ per cent offering, in part to provide the lure of a discount. Offering was made a debenture instead of a bond—the only debenture of an operating telephone company to be publicly outstanding—perhaps because of difficulty of complying with indenture requirements of many states, but though the offering was thereby made not legal for savings banks it was taken down rapidly by commercial banks and by insurance companies.

Immediate outlook for member banks' excess reserves continues favorable. In fact the money market was so easy that a slight downward adjustment was made in the price of acceptances, the first decrease since 1934. The Reserve system made no addition to its portfolio of government securities, the market for these being in a very steady condition.

The change—or lack of change—in this figure, in the next few weeks, will be taken here as of considerable significance. There appears at the moment no occasion for further Reserve support of the government bond market. The size of the open-market portfolio in recent weeks has been in flux. The opportunity therefore presents itself to make some sales, thereby refuting the unkind but very common allegation that open-market operations are a one-way business.

If the portfolio "freezes" for any important period of time at the current figure of $2,526,000,000 it may again become a fixture like the previous figure of $2,430,000,000, and thereafter sales would be riskier because of the greater significance likely to be attached to them. Incidentally, it is noted in New York a bit ruefully that advance news of what the Reserve portfolio will show on the next Friday has been coming out of Washington frequently in recent weeks. This did not use to be so.

With excess reserves cut back so sharply, Treasury quarter-date financing hereafter will have to be handled much more gingerly, as the Treasury will have much less room in the money market to turn round in. Bill maturities of $350,000,000 have been accumulated around June 15, and the income tax payments coming in will be offset by the paying off of these maturities.

The Treasury will obviously need to raise about $500,000,000 or more new money, and if it took this out of member bank reserves it would whittle down the excess reserves to a very small figure. Hence a return is expected to the older practice of leaving subscriptions to Treasury financing in the so-called "war loan accounts." Instead of cashing the checks received in payment for its offering, and thereby running up its balance at the Reserve and running down the banks' balances there, the Treasury is expected to keep the funds so received in the banks as a form of book-credit, to be drawn on only as the money is spent.

The slowdown of the trans-Atlantic movement of gold to a trickle is not interpreted as the end of the movement. It is taken to mean that, temporarily as least, the British and the Dutch are buying some of the mined and dehoarded gold, perhaps to take the "strain off the American Treasury, perhaps to keep sterling and guilders from rising further. The idiom of international exchange manipulation is so shot through with implied but not clearly stated purposes that the layman is often as confused as the authorities. Governments "protect" their currency sometimes from too great appreciation, sometimes from too great depreciation; sometimes they let a movement go and then say they wanted their currencies to move that way anyway. This makes their purposes hard to follow.

The contradiction between the advice of Mr. Crowley, head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, that bankers build up their reserves against the evil day, and on the other hand the manifest purpose of the Revenue Act of 1936 to prevent corporations from building reserves, was not lost in the Street.

Steel's Shipments Gain 59 Per Cent

By the Associated Press

New York

The United States Steel Corporation reports April shipments of finished steel as 1,343,644 tons, the highest April since 1929, when shipments were 1,498,330 tons.

The total was a decrease of 70,755 tons from the preceding month, but an increase of 363,737 tons over April, 1936.

For the first four months of 1937 shipments rose to 5,041,685 tons, a gain of 59 per cent over the comparable period last year.

Near Term Outlook For Business Still Good, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the uncertainties created by the recent sharp declines in security and speculative raw material prices, there are no signs of any slackening in business activity over the near term, declares Standard Statistics.

"Indeed," says the report, "preliminary estimates of production in 28 major industries indicate that industrial activity in May will reach a new high for the recovery period."

The Standard Statistics Company index of production (corrected for seasonal variation, 1926 equals 100) is tentatively placed at 106.0 for the month. This figure compares with 104.7 for April, 85.4 for May of 1936, and 112.2 for May, 1929.

"If the May estimate is substantially correct, industrial production for the first five months of 1937, as measured by the index, will average 103.7, as compared with 81.6 for the corresponding 1936 period, a gain of about 27 per cent. The year-to-year gain for the first half should be close to 25 per cent.

"Operations in most major industries should hold at close to present high levels through the rest of the second quarter, at least. Despite heavy automobile production in recent weeks, retail demand has been so great that no important reduction in the industry's backlog of orders has been witnessed, indicating a high rate of output until well into the summer. The steel and textile industries are likewise expected to operate at close to present levels for another month or more. Building construction will be seasonally active through the spring.

"Retail trade prospects continue excellent. While the early Easter this year distorted comparisons during March and April, it is estimated that department store sales for the two months combined recorded a gain of between 12 per cent and 14 per cent. In view of the large number of strikes during the period and the unseasonable weather in some sections of the country, retail trade has been entirely satisfactory."

Cost of Living Continues to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Living costs continued to increase during April, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. All major groups advanced in cost, except coal, which declined seasonably, the report said.

The cost of living in April was 0.5 per cent higher than in March, 5.9 per cent higher than in April, 1936, and 23.2 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but still 10.8 per cent below the level of April, 1929.

Food prices averaged daily slightly 0.2 per cent higher in April than in March, but they have risen 7.9 per cent since April, 1936, and 43 per cent since the low of 1933. In April of this year food prices were 15.1 per cent lower than in April, 1929.

Rents advanced appreciably, 1.2 per cent from March to April, which made them 12.3 per cent higher than in April, 1936, and 35.9 per cent higher than in January, 1934, their low point. In April of this year rents were only 7.5 per cent below the level of April, 1929.

Clothing prices increased 0.4 per cent from March to April in consequence of a substantial rise in men's clothing prices. In April of this year, clothing prices were 3.3 per cent above the level of a year ago, and 25.5 per cent above the low of 1933, but still 22.9 per cent below the level of April, 1929.

Coal prices declined 2 per cent from March to April, which made them 2.3 per cent lower than in April, 1936, and 8.2 per cent lower than in April, 1929.

New Investment Service Available to New England

A new type of investment service is made available to Boston and New England through the formation of Russell Dean & Co.

The new firm will act as distributors of approved investment trust securities. It will also pioneer in the field of investment trust analysis.

Russell Dean, president of the firm, has been an executive of Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., since 1930. Karl Payne, vice-president is widely known as a lecturer and writer of economic problems. Darwin E. Gardner, treasurer, was for many years a partner of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Townsend, Anthony & Tyson.

Besides the officers, the directors are Charles Learoyd, a pioneer in the development of the modern investment trust and Hon. Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts.

Officers of Russell, Dean & Co., will be located on the fourth floor at 31 Milk Street, Boston.

World Increases Consumption Of American Cotton Past Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — World consumption of American cotton amounted to 6,309,000 bales for the half-year ending Jan. 31 last, compared with 5,747,000 bales for the half-year ending Jan. 31, 1936, an increase of 9.7 per cent, according to a census undertaken by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Figures issued by the International Federation show that world consumption of all kinds of cotton, exclusive of returns from Italy, for the half-year ending Jan. 31, 1937, reached 14,335,000 bales, against 12,512,000 bales a year ago, which estimate also excluded Germany.

East Indian Cotton

Consumption of East Indian cotton rose from 2,655,000 bales for the half-year ending Jan. 31, 1936, to 2,891,000 bales for the half-year ending Jan. 31, 1937. Egyptian cotton from 508,000 bales for the half-year ending Jan. 31, 1936, to 565,000 bales for the half year ending Jan. 31, 1937, and sundries from 3,602,000,000 bales for the half-year ending Jan. 31, 1936, to 4,570,000 bales for the half-year ending Jan. 31, 1937.

Total mill stocks of all kinds of cotton, excluding Italy, were 5,899,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1937, against 4,463,000 bales a year ago.

Total cotton-mill stocks on Jan. 31, 1937, and 1936, in countries reporting, according to continental distribution, were as follows:

American cotton: Europe, 364,000 bales, against 363,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936; Asia, 242,000 bales, against 248,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936; the United States, 2,097,000 bales, against 1,460,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936. The total mill stocks of American cotton on Jan. 31, 1937, were 2,708,000 bales, as against 2,089,000 bales in the year 1936.

Mill Stocks Increase

East Indian cotton: Europe, 190,000 bales, against 163,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936; Asia, 1,073,000 bales, against 756,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936. The total mill stocks of East Indian cotton were 1,268,000 bales, against 927,000 bales 12 months ago.

Egyptian cotton: Europe, 159,000 bales, against 174,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936; Asia, 40,000 bales, against 41,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936; the United States, 19,000 bales, against 17,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936. The total mill stocks of Egyptian cotton were 244,000 bales, against 237,000 bales 12 months ago.

Sundry cottons: Europe, 699,000 bales, against 558,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936; Asia, 693,000 bales, against 432 bales on Jan. 31, 1936; the United States, 132,000 bales, against 114,000 bales on Jan. 31, 1936.

The world's total spindles on Jan. 31, 1937, inclusive of Italy, were 150,949,000 compared with 151,745,000 in July last year.

Southern Pacific Revenues in 1936 Largest Since 1930

NEW YORK (AP)—Southern Pacific lines, second biggest railway system of the country, reports 1936 operating revenues of $204,338,550, the largest since 1930 and a gain of 25 per cent over 1935.

The annual pamphlet report said conditions affecting traffic volume were generally favorable throughout the year and the increase in operating revenues resulted principally from a rise of 31 per cent in net ton miles of revenue freight.

Also a factor was a gain of 21.8 per cent in revenue passenger miles of the steam rail lines.

Heavier traffic, the report said, was augmented during the last three months of the year owing to interruption of steamship service at Pacific ports.

Operating expenses increased 19.5 per cent. Taxes rose less than 1 per cent. Equipment and joint facility rents increased 32.3 per cent.

Net railway operating income totaled $34,086,680, an increase of 71.8 per cent. The upturn in freight revenues was 25.9 per cent.

The emergency freight rate surcharges authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in April, 1935 and which expired Dec. 31, 1936, produced about $2,570,000 for Southern Pacific lines compared with $1,400,000 in 1935.

Investment Trust Shows Huge Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Investigation into the operations of investment trusts by the Securities and Exchange Commission has produced evidence that the General Investment Corporation had a loss of $67,000,000 on its total assets of $77,000,000 between 1932 and Aug. 3, 1936.

Pointing out the enormous shrinkage in that one trust's assets, David Schenker, the commission's counsel, said that, in developing the ramified financial affairs of the Founders group, with which it was affiliated, he would show total shrinkage in assets from $311,000,000 to approximately $10,000,000.

The sale of a subway system in Buenos Aires, which was on of the General Investment Corporation's chief assets, received special attention at today's hearing. Mr. Schenker produced evidence that General Investment had put $17,500,000 into the subway and lost $10,000,000 when it disposed of the system last December for $7,500,000 to a semi-official agency of the Argentine Government.

Insurance Total Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—New paid life insurance of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia for April totaled $2,414,000, an increase of 7.7 per cent over April, 1936, Walter Le Mar Talbott, president, reports.

Little Consumer Price Resistance, Declares Service

Serious consumer resistance to higher prices appears at this time to be more of a fear on the part of distributors than an actuality, says the United Business Service.

Retail sales volume in most lines, continues the report, is holding gains over a year ago, and demand is being well sustained for high-priced and luxury items. These are being stimulated by increased purchasing power and by the more liberal time payment plans being offered.

The service states further that, as a whole, business activity continues to be well maintained, with the immediate outlook above average in such lines as agricultural equipment, automobile, auto accessory, aviation, building supplies, chain stores, chemicals, department stores, electrical equipment machinery, mail order, office equipment, paper, petroleum, railroad equipment, rayon, rubber and tires, and steel and iron.

Anaconda Copper Net Is Tripled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company reports for the first quarter of this year a consolidated net income of $8,537,100 after expenses, depreciation and estimated income taxes, but before mine depletion, equal to 98 cents a share on the 8,674,338 shares of capital stock outstanding. In the first quarter last year, consolidated net income was $2,808,320, or 32 cents a share.

The equity in the undistributed earnings of the principal unconsolidated subsidiaries, the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, Mountain City Copper Company and the Walker Mining Company, the company stated, amounted to $824,677 in excess of dividends received from such companies. The company explained that such excess, amounting to 10 cents a share on its capital stock, was not included in the consolidated income account for the first quarter this year.

Earnings from operations of mining, smelting, refining and manufacturing plants amounted to $13,205,863, against $6,925,859 in the first quarter last year. Other income was $466,480, compared with $384,800. Provision for depreciation and obsolescence was $2,390,862, against $1,911,060. Income taxes, both foreign and domestic, were estimated at $1,716,310, compared with $480,960. No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits.

Steel Operations Continue Heavy At 91 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week continued at the high rate of 91 per cent of mill capacity, says the magazine Steel, and this in spite of necessary repairs that tend to reduce output from time to time.

Pittsburgh had gained three points to 93 per cent, Wheeling six points to 94 and Cincinnati four points to 94 per cent. Chicago lost 2½ points to 83, Youngstown dropped four points to 83, Buffalo one point down to 92 and New England fell off three points to 90 per cent.

"With large specification backlogs in practically every line of steel production, the present lull in buying, contrasting sharply with feverish activity a few weeks ago, is welcome to mills and conditions grow easier each week," the publication pointed out.

"With statistics showing records or near records in almost every department no apprehension is felt over the quieter situation. Tonnage on books is sufficient for several weeks, in some cases well into the fall, and with consumption at a high rate, further buying will sustain operations at a high level," the weekly summary said.

"In fact," the magazine stated, "current buying is of good proportions and suffers only by comparison with the unnatural rate of March. Producers, for the most part, have too much domestic business to accept much of the attractive export inquiry, even at the tempting premiums offered. A Valley interest has booked 25,000 tons of pig iron for Japan at $2 over the domestic market."

The magazine said continued decline in scrap prices carried the composite of steelmaking grades 81 cents lower, to $18.79, equaling the level of the first week of February, while the same influence caused a decline of 11 cents in the iron and steel composite to $40.14. The finished steel composite remained unchanged at $61.70.

More Wage Earners Employed in March

NEW YORK (AP)—A survey of 25 manufacturing industries showed the number of wage earners employed in March, 1937, to be 0.5 per cent above the 1929 figure and an increase of 17.3 per cent over the same month last year, the National Industrial Conference Board announces.

Actual weekly earnings averaged $27.49 in March and were 3.7 per cent lower than the 1929 average of $28.55, the board said. Since the cost of living in March, however, was 12.2 per cent lower than in 1929, real weekly earnings were 9.6 per cent above the 1929 level. The report added.

An average of 41.7 hours was reported for the working week of 1937, a reduction of nearly 7 hours from March, 1929's, 48.3 hour average.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day (3 hrs.) 285,390
1937 vol. to date 199,216,890
1936 vol. to date 226,468,703

Securities Beat A Slow Retreat In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—While dealings dragged from the start, sellers made concessions in virtually all categories in today's market. Attempts to rally the list were feeble at best and, near the final hour, numerous leaders were off fractions to 3 or more points.

Transfers were at the rate of about 750,000 shares.

There was no great pressure on bonds, but most retreated. Major commodities found the going difficult.

Shares prominent on the losing side included U. S. Steel, which displayed weakness from the start and, at the worst, was only a bit above the 100-mark; Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Rolling Mill, Republic Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Mack Trucks, Allis Chalmers, American Telephone, Western Union, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, Seaboard Oil, Shell Union Oil, Skelly Oil, Barnsdall, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Goodyear, Goodrich, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, National Supply, Loew's, Container Corp., Celanese and Otis Elevator.

Bonds Rule Irregular

All sections of the bond market fluctuated unevenly. Some earlier gains were leveled in the domestic corporate list as noon approach, but United States Governments, on extremely light demand, tended to edge higher.

Most of the more active private business obligations held even or swung in fractional ranges. In the majority of instances changes were less than a half point. St. Paul 5s of 1975, Rock Island general 4s, Detroit Edison 4½s, International Telephone 5s and Texas Corp. 3½s dipped a half or less.

Other minor reverses fell to "Katy" 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, Frisco 4"½s and Western Union 5s. Issues holding about even included Alleghany Stamped 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Anaconda 4½s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Curb market issues beat an irregular retreat today.

Aluminum Co. was down about 4. Losses of fractions to around 2 points were recorded by Arkansas Natural Gas A, Creole Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, Mesabi Iron, McWilliams Dredging, Newmont Mining, Pan American Airways, St. Regis Paper, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Royal Typewriter.

Slightly higher were American Cyanamid B, Hires, Pantepec Oil, Sunshine Mining and American Light & Traction.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—Price movements in the stock market today were narrow. The tone was easier at the close, due mainly to liquidation in kaffirs and oil shares.

PARIS—The Bourse was weak and Government bonds reacted sharply. Rentes declining 20 to 175 centimes.

LIVERPOOL — Wheat futures, after advancing slightly on covering and bullish weekly statistics, eased on poor cash demand and realizing and closed ¼d to ⅝d lower.

Some buying in cotton futures developed early in Liverpool on reports of moisture deficiency in West Texas, but prices eased and closed 5 points lower on light London selling.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.93⅜	$4.93⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅞	4.93⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0448½	.0449	$
Belgium—belga	.1689½	.1689	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2288	.2288½	$
Italy—liria	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5490	.4389	$
Sweden—krona	.2546	.2546	.4537
Norway—krone	.2481	.2481	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2205	.2205	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2267
Greece—drachma	.00907	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.5748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3045	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0635	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5500‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2879	.2880	.8440
India—rupee	.3728	.3730	.6180
Java—florin	.5510	.5517	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3073	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2985	.2994	*
Straits Settlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.501a	.5010	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0025	1.0025	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper peso.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Artloom Corp pf	$1.75	.. June	1	May 15
Sherw-Williams Co of Canada pf	$1.75	.. July	2	June 15
Interim				
De Beers Cons Mines. Ltd. 40% cum pf (£2 10s)	20%	S	June 30	.....
Stock				
Bath Iron Wrks Cp	3%	.. July	15	July 1
Do 3%	...	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 15
Regular				
Allen Industries	25c	Q June	5	May 20
Allied Stor 5% pf	$1.25	Q July	1	June 21
Bankers Natl Inv	8c	Q May	25	May 13
Do A	32c	Q May	25	May 13
Do B	32c	Q May	25	May 13
Do 60c pf	15c	Q May	25	May 13
Boston Garden - Arena Corp pf	$8	.. May	22	May 5
Chicago Corp cv pf	75c	Q June	1	May 15
Chicago Ven Bld Co	5c	M Apr.	30	.....
Firest T & R Co pf	$1.50	Q June	1	May 15
Minneapolis Gas Light Co (Del) 6% pf	$1.50	Q June	1	May 20
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q June	1	May 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q June	1	May 20
Do $5.10 Series pf	$1.27½	Q June	1	May 20
Motor Wheel Corp	40c	Q June	10	May 20
Cent Vermont Public Serv Corp pf	$1.50	Q May	15	Apr. 30

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48¾	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	M'y 4
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	80	80	80	M'y 7
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	7	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	5	32½	32	32	— ½
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	2	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1s)	5	74½	73¾	73¾	— 1
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	7	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	3¼	Alleghany	41	4½	3¾	3¾	— ¼
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	56	49⅞	49⅞	
59¾	43¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	51	50	50	—2
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	51¼	50½	51¼	M'y 8
52⅛	40	Alleg pr pf	2	42½	40½	40½	—2½
45⅝	35½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	7	38½	35¾	35¾	—1¼
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ½
258½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	228¼	228	228	—2
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	12	27¼	27	27	— ¼
21⅞	16¼	Allied Strs (.20g)	13	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80½	79½	79½	—1
83½	60	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	28	63½	62½	62½	—1⅜
39¾	28½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	29½	29½	29½	—1
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	10	6⅛	6	6	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	40	39½	39½	
114⅞	95	Amerada (2)	6	99	96	96	—3
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	91½	91	91½	M'y 7
41⅜	25	Am Bank N (¼g)	5	25	25	25	
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	4	61	61	61	— ⅜
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	8	101¼	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅜
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	M'y 4
71	51½	Am Car & Fdry	5	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	—1⅛
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	90	90	90	M'y 8
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	3	92½	92½	92½	M'y 8
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	M'y 4
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	102¼	102	102¼	M'y 7
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
30¾	24⅛	Am Comi Alco	3	25	25	25	M'y 8
33⅝	25½	Am Crys Sug (2g)	23	28½	27½	28	+ ⅝
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	4	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
17	12	Am Europ	1	12	12	12	M'y 6
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	15	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
58¾	44	Am & FP $6 pf	1	44	44	44	M'y 8
68⅞	51¼	Am & FP $7 pf	1	52½	52½	52½	—1½
38½	20¼	Am & FP 2pf	4	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	18	18	18	— ½
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	32	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	42	41¾	41¾	—1¼
52⅜	42	Am Hom Pr (2.40a)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	3⅞	3½	3⅞	M'y 7
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	25	25	25	M'y 4
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	10	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	5	47	45¼	45¼	—2¾
125	108	Am Loco pf	1	108	108	108	
29⅜	21¼	Am M & Fdy (1½g)	3	22¼	22	22	— ¾
13⅜	9	Am M&Met (.30g)	4	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal (¾g)	8	52	51	51⅜	— ⅞
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y 4
16½	9¼	Am Pow & Lt	22	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
87⅛	58½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	M'y 8
72½	51½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	56	56	56	M'y 8
29½	21	Am R & St S (.60)	32	22¼	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	48	35½	34	34⅜	—1⅜
36	28	Am Safe Raz (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
29	22	Am Sealing	2	24	24	24	— ½
105¾	81¼	Am Sm & R (1½g)	38	86½	84⅜	84⅜	—2
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	143½	143½	143½	+1
107½	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	2	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	2	59¼	59	59	—1
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	21	54¼	52½	52½	—2
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	7	22½	21½	21⅞	— ⅜
56⅞	45	Am Sug Ref (2)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅜
143¾	129⅞	Am Sug pf (7)	1	130	130	130	+ ⅛
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
187	160⅛	Am Tel&Tel (9)	25	167	165¼	165⅝	—1⅝
99	78	Am Tob (5)	5	78⅞	78½	78½	— ¼
99⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	81½	81	81	— ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	130¾	130	130	M'y 8
20⅛	13⅜	Am Type Fdrs	15	14¾	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
29½	18⅜	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	10	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
107	97½	Am W W lpf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9¼	Am Woolen	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
79	62¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	1	64	64	64	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	13	13	12⅞	13	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	58	58	58	— ⅞
69½	48½	Anaconda (¼g)	76	53	51¼	51¼	—1⅞
9⅞	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	84	84	84	M'y 7
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	21½	20	20	— ¾
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	24	24	24	
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	M'y 6
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ½
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	—1
13¾	7	Armstrong Ck (1g)	36	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
107	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	92¼	92	92	— ½
126	98	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Apr 27
70½	59½	Armstrong Ck (1g)	10	62	58	58	—4
16¼	12¼	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17⅝	10¼	Artloom	1	12	12	12	M'y 7
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	2	17¼	17	17	— ½
101	94	Assd DGd 1pf (6)	1	94	94	94	M'y 6
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
106	97	Assoc Inv pfww (5)	1	97	97	97	M'y 8
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	84	91½	88¾	88⅞	—3⅞
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	4	99⅞	99½	99½	+ ½
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	21	49	48	48¼	—1¼
29	23	Atl G & W In	1	23½	23½	23½	
44	35	Atl G & W In pf	1	34	34	34	—1
37	29⅜	Atl Refin (1)	20	30¼	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
116½	110	AtlRefin pf (4)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
18½	16⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	25	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'y 6
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	76	76	76	M'y 6
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	14	14	14	M'y 7
36¾	27½	Auburn Auto	5	20	28¾	28¾	—1⅛
9½	6¼	Aust Nich	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y 7
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	
		—B—					
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9½	5½	Baldwin Loc asd	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	100	100	100	M'y 3
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	58	34¼	32⅜	32⅜	—1½
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1¾
45	40	Bang & Ar (2½)	3	40½	40¼	40½	M'y 5
43⅜	31	Barber Co(¼g)	3	32¼	32	32	— ⅜
32	25⅜	Barker Bros	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y 8
35¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	43	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅞
20¼	15	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	1	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
28¾	23¾	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	24	24	24	— ½
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pfww (5)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y 5
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	110	109½	110	+ ½
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	M'y 7
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	M'y 7
30½	20⅜	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	9	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	6	21	21	21	— ⅜
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51	50½	50½	M'y 6
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	51	86	84	84	—2¼
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
120	117	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	117	117	117	— ¼
69¾	50	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	55	55	55	—2½
38	28	Black & D (½g)	2	31¾	31	31	
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	5	25	24½	24¾	— ¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl		36	35½	35½	—1
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	42¾	42	42	—1
28	24½	Borden (1.60)	19	25¾	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
43½	38⅞	Borg-Warner new	15	41½	40¾	41	— ⅜
153¾	81½	Boston & Me	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y 8
4½	3¾	Botany C M A				3	Apr 29
23¼	15	Bridgept Brs (.60)	10	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
59⅞	45	Briggs Mfg (½g)	6	46	45	45	—1
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Str (3)	2	47½	47½	47½	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	5	43	43	43	+ ½
8	4	Bklyn & Qu T	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	23	23	23	—1
53	31	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	68	29	27⅞	29	—2
102¼	77½	Bklyn-M-T pf (6)	5	78	76	78	+ ½
25¾	32½	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	3	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
24½	18	Brunswick-Bal	4	18	18	18	— ¼
25¼	16⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
14¾	9	Budd Mfg	48	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
13	8	Budd Wheel	3	9	8¾	¾	— ⅛
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼g)	3	34½	33¾	33¾	— ¼
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	54½	54	54	—1
35⅜	26¼	Burr Ad M (.80)	8	26¾	26	26¼	— ¾
11¾	7	Bush Term	1	8	8	8	M'y 6
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Apr 30
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	3	14¾	14½	14½	
36¼	28¼	Butler Bro pf (1½)	6	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butler Cop & Z	6	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
33¾	22½	Byers Co	8	23½	22¼	22¼	—1¼
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	30¼	30	30¼	M'y 7
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	7	40	39	39	—1¼
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	4	50¼	50¼	50¼	
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	42	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¼g)	9	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	27¼	Campbell Wy (1)	2	28¾	28½	28½	M'y 8
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	18	27⅜	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	56	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¾
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	2	50	49¼	50	
18½	15	Cap Adm A	3	15¾	15½	15½	Apr 29
9¼	7	Car & Gen (.05g)	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (JI)	1	169½	169½	169½	—1
100	85½	Caterpil Trac (2)	2	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
40¾	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	90	39	37⅝	37⅞	—2
113¾	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	M'y 3
38¼	36½	Celotex	1	41	41	41	— ¾
39¼	33	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	34	34	34	M'y 3
12⅝	7½	Cent Fdy	11	8¼	8	8	— ¼
41⅜	21	Cent RR NJ	1	28	28	28	—1
24¾	14¾	Cent Violeta Sug	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 1
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	2	12	11½	11½	M'y 5
86⅜	62¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	66	64	64	—2
25⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	12	16¾	15½	15½	—1⅛
60½	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	5	56½	55	55	—2½
48	26	Checker Cab	1	26	26	26	M'y 8
68⅞	56¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	41	58¼	56½	56½	—1¾
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	95	95	95	
90½	78⅜	Ches Corp (3)	4	81	80	80	—1
4⅜	2¾	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 8
13½	6⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	3½	Chi & NW	1	4½	4½	4½	— ½
19½	11½	Chi & NW pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	—1¼
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	3	3	3	3	M'y 8
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	4	13⅞	13	13	—1
32	27	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y 6
3¼	2	Chi M StP & P	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Chi M StP & P pf	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
33	21	Chi Pneu T	6	27⅜	26¾	26½	—1
70½	58¾	Chi Pn T pf (⅞k)	2	62½	61½	62½	—1⅝
3⅝	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Chi RI & P 6% pf		7	7	7	M'y 7
10¼	6¾	Chi RI & P 7% pf	1	8	8	8	M'y 8
27½	19½	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y 8
15⅞	13¼	Childs Co	8	13	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
135¼	109½	Chrysler (3½g)	46	114⅝	113⅛	113⅞	—2⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	
10⅝	7	City Strs	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
40½	32¾	Clark Equip (1.60)	12	39¼	38	38	—1
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	4	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	M'y 6
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	91½	90	90	—4
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	8	158	153	153	—7
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	M'y 5
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	20	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	M'y 7
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	56	55½	55½	— ½
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	12½	Colum G&El (.20g)	39	13½	13	13	— ½
108	93¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	94½	94½	94½	— ¾
39½	31	Colum P vtc (1a)	7	34¼	33	33	—1½
46⅛	41	Colum P pf (2¾a)	1	42	42	42	Apr 30
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	M'y 8
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	12	64⅜	63	63	— ¾
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	106	105	105	M'y 5
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	67¼	67	67	— ½
120	104	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	108	107½	108	M'y 7
21¼	14⅝	Coml Solv (.60a)	17	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
4½	2½	Comwith & Sou	67	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
75¾	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	54⅜	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	4	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	4	39⅝	37⅞	37⅞	—1⅜
19¼	15	Congress Cig	1	16	16	16	M'y 6
18⅞	12¼	Consol Cigar	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y 8
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	6	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
49⅞	37	Con Edis (1g)	35	38⅜	37½	37½	—1
108	104	Con Edis pf (5)	3	105	105	105	
5¾	3⅜	Con Film	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
18¾	13	Con Film pf	5	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	—1
17⅞	15	Con Oil (.80)	43	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
108⅝	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y 3
10⅜	6¼	Con RR Cuba pf	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Firm—Corporate Liens Lower—Curb List Is Weak

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Standard Brands Pays President $124,846 in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Topping the list of salaries recently released by the Securities and Exchange Commission was that paid Joseph Wilshire, president and director of Standard Brands, Inc. He received $124,846 in 1936. Hugo A. Oswald, secretary and treasurer, was paid $61,824, and Paul W. Fleischman, vice-president, $50,962.

Underwood-Elliott Fisher Company declined to reveal salaries paid its officers and directors. A note in the report to the SEC declared that they have been sent under separate cover, for confidential treatment.

Other salaries reported to the SEC follow:

Howe Sound Company
William J. Quigley, president $75,000

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation
H. E. Lewis, chairman of the board..$75,000
S. E. Hackett, president 66,667
W. J. Creighton, vice-president..... 45,552
Frank E. Fieger, vice-president..... 45,552
Fourteen directors 434,596
Price, Waterhouse & Co., auditors.. 43,750
Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay, counsel100,000

Mission Corporation
W. G. Skelly, president $48,000
C. C. Herndon, vice-president 25,000
Guaranty Trust Company, transfer agent 30,008

Owens-Illinois Glass Company
William E. Levis (ckt), director and president $100,000
Harold Boeschenstein, director, vice-president and general manager 72,200
C. D. Belknap, director and executive vice-president 58,500
R. H. Barnard, director and vice-president 58,500
Fifteen directors 370,000

Tide Water Associated Oil Company
William F. Humphrey, director and president $78,935
Edward L. Shea, director and vice-president 64,807
Robert McKelvey, director and vice-president 25,373
Edward H. Salrin (ckt), director.. 27,413
Noel Robinson, director and vice-president 27,292

United Aircraft Corporation
Thomas F. Hamilton, director of registrant and president of subsidiaries $56,122
Donald L. Brown, director and president 46,470
Eugene E. Wilson, director and senior vice-president 36,600

Eight officers and employees of the J. C. Penney Company were paid identical salaries of $50,901 each, according to the 1936 report to the SEC. They were J. C. Penney, chairman of the board; J. I. H. Herbert, third vice-president and treasurer; W. A. Reynolds, second vice-president and sales manager; E. A. Ross, real estate manager; A. W. Hughes, assistant to the president; F. W. Binzen, merchandise manager; R. W. Trown, controller, and G. H. Crocker, president and general manager of subsidiaries.

Canadian Pacific President Expects Traffic Increase

MONTREAL (CP) — Sir Edward Beatty, president of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, told shareholders at the annual meeting that "strong action on the part of all government authorities will be required to curb the relief expenditures which are tending to increase despite returning prosperity."

"A solution of the tangled railway problem is still most urgently required," he said. "The tremendous waste involved in the operation of duplicate services continues."

Sir Edward reviewed progress made by the company during the year, and after pointing to unfavorable crop conditions of recent years as largely responsible for losses in revenue, said there was reason to expect that traffic to and from agriculture areas would in the next few years exceed the average of the last few years.

"Notwithstanding the diminution in earning from grain and grain products which has followed the poor harvest of the past season," he said, "gross earnings of your company for the first quarter of 1937 increased 8.1 per cent. Net earnings increased 28.8 per cent. Passenger earnings increased 5.6 per cent and freight earnings increased 7.6 per cent. Car loadings of pulp and paper increased 19.4 per cent, lumber 32.0 per cent, ore 26.4 per cent, and manufactures and miscellaneous 26.0 per cent.

Federated Stores To Put Out Bond Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Preferred stockholders of Federated Department Stores, Inc., have authorized a $2,000,000 bond issue by one of its controlled companies.

Issuer of the proposed bonds is John Shillito Company of Cincinnati, subsidiary of F. and R. Lazarus & Co. of the Federated group.

A first-mortgage issue, bearing 4½ per cent, the securities will be unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Lazarus concern. In addition to the Lazarus company, which operates at Columbus, Ohio, Federated has controlling interests in Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, and Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., New York.

Stock Market Review Takes Cheerful Stand

Reactionary trends in the New York stock market are not destined to develop much energy, in the opinion of Estabrook & Co. of Boston in their "Review of the Quarter." The balance of probabilities does not support the views of those who believe and proclaim that the peak of the recovery movement has been reached, according to the concern's review.

"The anomaly of rising business combined with falling stock prices can hardly be long sustained," says the firm. "Business has acquired such momentum that any significant falling off in activity over the next two or three months is practically out of the question."

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
					Net
N Y July No. 3	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	—.01
World Sept. '37 No. 4	1.27½	1.27½	1.24	1.24	—.02
World March '38 No. 4	1.36	1.36	1.32½	1.33	—.03

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 4¼s '47-52	115.12	115.10	115.12
5 3¼s '43-45	106.3	105.27	106.3
1 4s '44-54	110.30	110.30	110.30
1 3⅜s '46-56	109.10	109.10	109.10
5 3¼s '41	106.16	106.16	106.16
25 3¼s '44-46	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 3¼s '44-46 reg	105.26	105.26	105.26
21 3¼s '46-49	104.11	104.8	104.11
3 3¼s '49-52	104.8	104.5	104.8
10 3s '46-48	103.25	103.24	103.24
81 3s '51-55	102.20	102.18	102.20
37 2⅞s '55-60	100.27	100.26	100.26
1 2⅞s '55-60 reg	100.24	100.24	100.24
51 2¾s '45-47	102.12	102.11	102.12
15 2¾s '48-51	100.10	100.10	100.10
37 2¾s '51-54	99.29	99.27	99.28
20 2¾s '56-59	99.27	99.27	99.27
1 2½s '49-53	97.27	97.27	97.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49	102.6	102.5	102.6
7 2¼s '64	102.27	102.24	102.27

Home Owners' Loan

6 3s A'52	101.27	101.26	101.27
118 2¾s '49	100.4	100.4	100.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 9dams Exp 4s '48	101	101	101
7 Alleghany 5s '49	93¾	93½	93½
20 Alleghany 5s 50 st	65¼	64¼	64¼
5 Allied Strs 4½s'51	97½	97½	97½
20 Am & For P5s 2030	81	80½	81
1 Am Ice 5s '53	94	94	94
35 Am Locom 5½s '49	106¾	106¼	106½
5 Am Int 5½s '49	105¾	105½	105½
10 Am T&T 5½s'43	113	113	113
20 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97⅝	97½	97½
25 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98¼	97⅝	98¼
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105¼	105¾
11 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¼	97¾
9 Arm 3¼s '55	98	97¾	97¾
25 AT&SF 4s '95	110¾	110	110¼
1 AT&SF ad 4s '95 st	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
11 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	112	111½	111½
9 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
4 At Knox & Cin 4s '55	112	112	112
4 Atl & Birm 4s '33	33	33	33
4 A C Line 1st4s '52	103¼	103	103⅛
19 A C Line 4½s '64	93¾	93	93
1 A C Line 5s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	53½	53	53½
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	44½	44	44½
11 B&O rfg 6s '95	99	98¾	98⅞
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	114	114	114
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	87	87	87
12 B&O 5s 2000 D	86⅛	86½	86½
20 B&O cv 4½s '60	76½	76	76½
4 B&O 4s '48	107	107	107
3 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103¾	103½	103½
7 B&O 5s S W '50	104¼	104	104¼
2 Bang Aroo cn 4s'51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103⅞	103½	103½
19 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	95½	95¼	95½
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	84½	84¼	84½
2 Bost&Me 3¾s JJ '61	80½	80	80
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	90½	90½	90½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
63 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93⅜	91	91
12 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	106	105¼	105¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	98½	98½	98½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s' 57 B	106⅛	106	106⅛
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'52	105½	105¼	105½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '53	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	87	87	87
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	62	62	62
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112	112	112
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117¼	117¼	117¼
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
3 Can Pac 5s 54	107½	107½	107½
8 Can Pac 4½s 60	102⅝	101½	102¼
10 Can Pac 4s perp	94⅝	94½	94⅝
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
5 Cen Foundry 5s 41	103	103	103
7 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	20⅝	20½	20½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	32	31—	31⅞
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s 51	101	101	101
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	108	108	108
3 Cen R R N J 5s 87	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
62 Chesap Corp 5s 47	130¾	127¾	127¾
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	97¼	97	97¼
2 Chi &Alton 3s 49	57½	57⅜	57¼
10 Chi&Eas Ill 6s '49	109½	109½	109¾
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	109¼	109¼	109¼
24 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	106⅛	105½	105¾
24 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39	39	39
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	46	45½	45½
18 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	30⅞	30¼	30¼
40 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
1 Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	30	30	30
1 Chi & N W cv 4¾s '49	19½	19½	19½
2 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	29½	29½	29½
1 Chi & N W 5s '54	42	42	43
16 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	13	12⅝	12⅝
2 CRI & P 4s '88	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
187 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	22¼	21¾	21¾
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	19	19	19
3 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Childs Co 5s '43	90½	89¾	89¾
15 CCC & StL 5s '63D	105 15-32	105 15-32	105 15-32
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	96	96	96
3 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	98½	98½	98½
3 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	110	110	110
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Clev Un Trm4½s '77C	102¼	102	102
5 Col F & I 5s '70	80	80	80
8 ColumbiaG 5s '52 May	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
34 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101	100⅝	100¾
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98½	98⅜	98⅜
8 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¼	102	102
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	69¾	69½	69½
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	102⅞	102⅞
10 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
30 Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅜	101½	101⅜
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101½	101½	101½
6 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106	105⅞	106
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅝	103½	103½
5 Crane Co 3½s 51	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
2 Crown Wll 6s 51	104	104	104
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s 36	64	64	64
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	91¼	90⅞	91¼
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	102	102	102
2 D&R G 4½s 36	31	31	31
4 R&R G West 5s 55	18	17¾	17¾
5 D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	17	16¾	16¾
1 D&R G West 5s 78	25¾	25¾	25¾
11 Det Ed 4½s 61	113	112¾	113
48 El Auto Lite 4s 52	109¾	109	109
8 Erie rfg 5s 67	82	82	82
6 Erie rfg 5s 75	81½	81¼	81¼
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	83	83	83
3 F'banks Morse 4s '56	102	102	102
5 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102½	102	102
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14½	14½	14½
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
4 GenMotAccept3¼s '51	100½	100½	100½
8 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100	100¼
6 Goodrich 6s '45	105½	105	105
2 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117¼	117¼	117¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	112¼	111¾	111¾
20 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	135	133½	133½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109½	108¾	108¾
26 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94½	94	94½
4 G Bay & W deb B	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	98½	98½	98½
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	97¾	97½	97⅝
7 Hiram2Walker4½s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	91	91	91
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	48½	48⅜	48½
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	74¾	74⅜	74¾
15 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
3 Ill Cen rfg 5s 55	99	99	99
19 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	76	75	75
31 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86⅞	86½	86½
18 Ill Cen 4s 52	87	86¾	87
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	82½	82½	82½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	95¼	95¼	95¼
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	84¾	84⅜	84½
8 Ill Steel 4½s 40	107	107	107
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	76½	76¼	76¼
18 Interb R Tr 6s '32	27½	26½	27
8 Interb R Tr 6s 32ct	23	22	22
113 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	74	72½	73½
14 Interlake Iron 4s '47	101	100½	100½
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	14	13½	13½
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	37¼	37¼	37¼
5 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77	76¾	77
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	81⅞	81¼	81¼
5 Int Paper 5s '55	98⅝	98½	98⅝
2 Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
3 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	88½	88½	88½
29 Int T&T ev 4½s '39	82¾	82½	82¾
29 Int T&T cv 5½s '52	66¼	66	66
29 Int T&T 5s '55	69¼	69	69¼
20 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8	7⅞	8
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	96½	96⅜	96½
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	102¾	102¾	102¾
23 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	56	56	56
2 K C Stun 5s '50	91	91	91
3 K C South 3s '50	88	88	88
19 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107¼	107¼
7 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 KinsCoEl&P 6s '97	146½	146½	146½
21 Las Gas 5½s '53	60½	60	60
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	91½	91½	91½
70 S&MS 3½s'97	100½	100¼	100⅜
4 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	38¼	38	38
4 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s '53A	97	96½	97
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	98	98	98
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	75	75	75
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	62	62	62
1 Leh Val RRTerm 5s'54	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Loews 3½s'46	99	98⅞	98⅞
7 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	94⅜	94	94⅜
10 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	103⅞	104
1 Louis & N 4s'40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Maine Cen 4½s'60	82¾	82½	82½
2 ManatSug 7½s'42 ct	66	66	66
14 Manhat R'y 4s'90	39	38½	37
6 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	32½	32¼	32½
2 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	20	20	20
1 McCrory Strs 5s'51	104	103¾	104
7 McKes&Rob 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104½	104½	104½
14 Met Ed 4½s'68	108	107¾	107¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 MilEiRy&L 5s 61B	102½	102⅜	102¼
3 Mil El Ry & Ss 71	102	102	102
1 M & St L 4s 39	61½	61½	61½
9 MSP & SS Mar 5½s 78	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞
3 MSP & SSM cn 4s 38	24½	24½	24½
14 M.-K.-Tex 5s 62A	79	78⅝	79
5 M-K-Tex a] 5s 67	66	66	66
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	86	85¼	86
46 Mo Pac 5½s 49	16½	15¾	15¾
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	43½	43	43
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	40	40	40
6 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	43	43	43

Domestic Bonds

11 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
8 Akershus 5s '63	98½	98	98⅛
5 Antioquia 7s '45 D	14¼	14	14
6 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
10 Argentine 4½s '71	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Argentine 6s '57 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Argen 6s '58 B 100 7-32	100 5-32	100 5-32	
7 Arg 6s '59 Jun 100 5-32	100 5-32	100 5-32	
1 Args6s'59Oc 101 19-32	101 19-32	101 19-32	
5 Arg 6s 1960 May 102 1-32	102	102	
8 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	101¼	101 7-32	101¼
6 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
13 Arg 6s 1961 May	102	102	102
3 Argentine 5½s'62	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Australia 5s '55	107	107	107
5 Australia 5½s '57	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Australia 4½s '56	101½	101⅜	101½
1 Belgium 6s '55	108	108	108
1 Bergen City 5s 60	99	99	99
5 Berlin City 6s '58	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Berl City El 6½s'51	21½	21½	21½
1 Berl City El 6s '55	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
5 Brazil 8s '41	49¾	49¼	49¼
29 Brazil 6½s 26-57	37⅜	36¾	36⅞
20 Brazil 6½s 27-57	38	37⅞	37⅞
16 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	40⅞	39½	39½
5 Brisbane 5s '57	101	101	101
5 Buenos A 6½s'55	101	101	101
7 Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '77	77⅛	77	77⅛
2 BuenA4¼s4½sAug'76	77½	77⅛	77⅛
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	80½	80½	80½
38 Canada 4¼s '61	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
2 Cent Me Bk 6½s'57	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
11 Chile 6s '60	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
7 Chilean Mun 7s'60	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
11 Chilean Con Rv 5s '51	67½	67½	67¼
6 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	31	30½	30½
5 Copenhag 5s '52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	94	94	94
1 Cordoba City 7s '57st	76¾	76¾	76¾
40 Cuba 5½s '49 A	64¾	64¼	64¼
15 Cuba 5s (1914) '49 A	102	102	102
7 Denmark 6s'42	105½	105½	105½
8 Denmark 5½s'55	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 Dom Rep 5½s'42	79	79	79
7 French 7s '49	121¼	121	121
1 GerCAc Bd 6s'38 Apr	42¾	42⅜	42⅜
5 GerCAcBk 6s'60 Jul	32¾	32¾	32⅞
3 Ger Gov Intl 5½s'65	26⅜	26½	26½
1 Ger Govt 7s'49	29½	29½	29½
1 Ger Cen El 6s'48	34	34	34
1 GtConElPJap 7s'44	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 GtConElPJap 6½s'50	94	94	94
1 Greek 7s'64	36	36	36
1 Hamburg St 6s'46	19	19	19
2 Hungary 7½s 44	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Italy Pub Util 7s 5	75½	75½	75½
8 Italy 7s 1951	86¼	85¾	85¾
2 Japan 6½s 54	96¼	96	96
5 Japan 5½s 65	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
14 Kreuger&T5s59ct	50¼	49¾	49¾
1 Lombard El 7s 52	74	74	74
1 Mex 6s asd 33	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Mon	Sat
Advances	83	113
Declines	592	281
Unchanged	125	163
Total issues	800	557

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)
By the Associated Press

Today	67.7	Prev. day	68.9
Month ago	69.6	Year ago	58.6
1937 high	75.3	1937 low	66.2

U. S. Aircraft Sales Increase 67.9 P. C. In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of American aircraft, engines and parts in the first quarter of this year totaled $20,496,517, an increase of 67.9 per cent over the same period last year, according to a survey made public by Leighton W. Rogers, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America. A total of 392 commercial aircraft, valued at $4,322,262, was delivered during the three months, as against 183 machines, valued at $1,519,605, in the same period of 1936, an increase of 118.6 per cent.

Of the planes delivered, 168 were machines selling for less than $1500 each, without engines, showing a very substantial market for light planes for private owners. The industry delivered 50 machines in the air transport class, selling for more than $15,000 without engines. The analysis of commercial deliveries follows:

	Units.	Value.
Under $1500	168	$152,451
$1500-$2500	34	64,955
$2500-$4000	77	269,601
$4000-$6000	50	254,338
$8000-$10,000	13	83,298
$10,000-$15,000		
Over $15,000	50	3,497,619
Total	392	$4,322,262

During the first quarter 96 military aircraft were delivered compared with 171 in the like period last year. On the other hand, the value of the military planes, less engines, was $4,759,454 as compared with $3,137,047 in the 1936 period; a 51.7 per cent increase. Military airplanes delivered this year had a value of $9,081,716, without engines, commercial deliveries making up 47.6 per cent of the total.

Guilder Hits New Peak for the Year

By the Associated Press

The guilder advanced to a new peak for the year against the dollar today. It touched 54.91 cents, up .03 of a cent.

Most foreign currencies moved narrowly in the absence of stimulating news. The French franc dipped .00⅜ of a cent to 4.48¼ cents. The British pound held unchanged at $4.93⅜.

In London the dollar closed at $4.94 11-16 to the pound compared with the closing Saturday rate in New York at $4.93⅜. The French franc finished in Paris at the equivalent of 4.473 cents to the franc against the Saturday closing rate of 4.490 in New York.

Wheat Prices Off In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—Captiousness because United States and Canadian fresh official crop figures were due late this afternoon did much to bring about wheat price losses today.

Another factor on the side of lower wheat values was large deliveries looked for tomorrow on May contracts here. Declines were in the face of late reports of a severe dust storm in parts of Kansas.

At the close, wheat was unchanged to 2 cents down, May 1.25⅛-¼, July 1.16¼-⅜, Corn ⅝-2⅜ off, May 1.30½, July 1.18-1.18⅛, and oats unchanged to ⅞ lower.

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	98	100
Amer W W & E	5	1975	95	96½
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	102¾	104
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	101¼	102½
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	92¼	95¼
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	97¼	99¼
Davenport Water	5	1961	104¾	—
*East St L Water	5	1942	100	102
*East St. L. Water	5	1960	102	—
*Greenwich W G	5	1952	99½	100¾
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	93¼	95¼
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	—	80
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	78	81
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	92	93
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	97¾	99
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102	—
*Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	93	94½
South Bay Cons	5	1958	101	102
Terre Haute	5	1956	100	102
Terre Haute	6	1949	103¼	—
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	100¾	102
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	101¾	103¾
West Va Water	4	1961	96¾	97¾
Western NY Wat	5	1951	96	98
Western NY Wat	5½	1950	101	102
Wichita Water	6	1949	103½	—

*Series A. †Series B.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Minas Ger 6⅓s 58	27	27	27
4 Minas Ger 6⅓s 59	27	26¾	26¾
5 N Sou Wales 5s 57	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Norway 4½s 65	102⅛	102	102
1 Norway 4½s 68	103½	103½	103½
4 Norway 4s 63	97	97	97
3 Oslo City 4½s '55	100	100	100
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Porto Aleg 8s '61	29½	29½	29½
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	29	29	29
8 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	26	25½	25½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	27½	27½	27½
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
12 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	26½	26½	26½
1 Rome 6½s '52	74½	74½	74½
2 Sao Paul Cty 6

Armaments Race—What Next?

(Continued From Page 1)

whelming force against war-makers and law-breakers.

At the time this idea was widely welcomed. Few paused to consider how revolutionary it was. It proposed to deny legal status to war-making in the same way as legal status is denied to piracy. Few, if any, of the nations were then really ready for so revolutionary a proposal. Few are ready today.

Words and Phrases?

This may be why phrases like "collective security" have lost favor. They come to be looked on as shibboleths or incantations. "The renunciation of war," "the reign of law," "an international police force," and "an overwhelming peace front" have had no better luck than "collective security." The solid present fact of the arms race overshadows them all. Why?

The answer, I think, is threefold. The men and nations who will the end of suppressing war but shy at the means are not yet convinced that they themselves are in immediate danger. Even when they apprehend danger to themselves they do not yet feel that they are full and responsible members of an international community whose safety from violent attack is their individual concern.

And a third and deeper ground for their hesitation is uncertainty about what they are actually asked to do. They are asked to preserve and to uphold "peace," and for this purpose to sacrifice national sovereignty and to run what may be great risks. So, almost unconsciously, they wonder what this "peace" may be; and nobody has yet gone far beyond the point of telling them that it is "freedom from war."

Here lies the snag. The suppression of war will not be peace. It will be non-war. What is wanted is a convincing demonstration that peace would be a very lively, very adventurous, very thrilling state of things, indeed, the very "moral equivalent for war" of which William James once spoke.

Cannot Be Negative

After some years of thought I am persuaded that war will never be overcome by negative means. Nor am I convinced that, by itself, even the setting up of an overwhelming balance of force against war would bring peace to the world.

I am not against setting up this overwhelming balance. The phrase "collective security" does mean something real. And I feel that men and nations to declaim against war and yet advocate neutrality in regard to it stultify themselves in the same way as members of a community who object to violent crime would stultify themselves if they were to withhold support from the agencies which, in their communities, are responsible for the repression of crime. In the words of that great English lawyer, the late Lord Parker of Waddington: "The neutral, in fact, shirks his share of the burden of humanity."

But even the general renunciation of neutrality by nations which might feel themselves to be responsible members of an international community would only establish non-war. It would not create peace.

What, then, do I mean by "peace"? Roughly, I mean a state of things in which nations would want not to hurt or take advantage of, but to help each other. It is not easy to say how this state of things could be brought about. But a small beginning might be made.

A Dream

Sometimes I dream that the three greatest of the world's free nations, the United States, Great Britain and France, might earmark, say, 10 per cent of their arms budgets for a peace fund. They would use part of this fund to organize and train an emergency peace force whose members would be unarmed but otherwise fully equipped to render help wherever help might be most needed.

The task of these national emergency peace forces would be to go swiftly, at the expense of their own countries, to cope with emergencies, to relieve misfortune or want, or to fight epidemics in any part of the world. They would need engineering, medical and scientific staffs and all the means of swift locomotion. I should like to see a race between the richer nations of the world in this sort of armament.

It gives me no joy to think that governments like those of Germany and Italy may one day feel they have only a choice between economic breakdown and warlike adventure; that is to say, between two kinds of misery and ruin for themselves and others. If I could help the German and the Italian peoples, irrespective of their present political systems, I would.

The free nations of the world bear a heavy responsibility. They can arm themselves to the teeth and, in so doing, create temporary artificial prosperity at the cost of ultimate impoverishment. Some of them are doing it, not without present reason.

Yet, if they think themselves more truly civilized and nobler than other peoples that are still in or have reverted to bondage, ought they not to remember that "noblesse oblige," and that "richesse" in things material and spiritual likewise has its obligations?

I anticipate the objection from my fellow countrymen that it would be folly to spend money for others when so many of our own people lack work or dwell in "distressed areas." Still, the heart of the world has not gone out these 1900 years to those who were indignant at the woman who came with the "alabaster box of ointment of spikenard, very precious" because "it might have been sold for more than 300 pence, and have been given to the poor."

True enough, this matter of poverty is, no less than war, a challenge to our civilization. We are trying to do something that has never been done before—to base social welfare and culture and leisure otherwise than on slave labor. All the great civilizations of the past were based on slave labor. Aristotle thought slave labor indispensable to the well-being of citizens; but he admitted that if machines could do the work of slaves the position would be different.

We have found the machines though we have not yet settled their proper function in our civilization. We have not brought our thinking abreast of our technical and mechanical advance. Indeed we are preparing to use this advance for the international self-destruction which we still call "war."

Function of Machines

I wonder whether a way out of the arms race might not be found, and a way to a constructive goal of a new world order, if a real "peace demonstration" were made, without hope of material reward, by the greater among the free nations. Even if it should cost £140,000,000 of the British £1,400,000,000 rearmament program, I know a lot of people who would gladly pay their share of it.

Above all, it would be a great adventure. Peace advocates too often forget that men's love of adventure, and the deep human yearning for self-devotion to something higher and bigger than self, must find an outlet.

Peace, rightly conceived, is so big and so sane a thing that its mighty saneness ought to be revealed in the biggest possible way; and the great nations that are still free would not do amiss were they to show their faith in the excellence of their freedom by revealing it.

Then, I think, the nations would revolt against the madness of the arms race and might begin in earnest to make life on this planet worthy of the sons of men.

Museum Elects Five New Trustees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Five new members were added to the Board of Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History last night at the spring meeting of the board. Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell, are world-famous in the realm of education, while the other three, Lewis W. Douglas, Wilton Lloyd-Smith and Robert E. McConnell, have distinguished themselves in public service, business and conservation.

"The reason for increasing the number of trustees at this time," said F. Trubee Davison, museum president, "is that there is general feeling on the part of the trustees that it would be wise to widen the scope of interest represented by the membership of the board."

Mr. Douglas, former Director of the United States Budget, has a distinguished record as a public servant. He will give to the museum the benefit of his experience in public life, and will aid in extending the influence of the museum in wider fields of national service.

Mr. Lloyd-Smith and Mr. McConnell have both had notable experience in business and in several fields of natural history. Their background and associations will be most helpful in the museum's immediate program of development.

By enlisting the direct and active co-operation of such notable educators as Dr. Farrand and Dr. Angell, the museum hopes to reach new heights as an educational factor.

Planting of 19,000 Trees Planned by New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Parks here will have 19,000 new trees and 468,400 shrubs this year, Robert Moses, park commissioner, announced today.

Planning and caring for trees and shrubs in New York City parks is one of the big jobs of Mr. Moses' department. New York City having a solid or rock foundation with only a thin layer of soil topping it, trees have a struggle to grow here, and only careful tending by experts ensure their well-being.

Early Vote Proposed On Philadelphia And County Merger Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 10—The proposed city-county consolidation of Philadelphia may be voted upon by the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania next autumn instead of in 1938, as had been planned. On May 6, Gov. George H. Earle signed the DiSilvestro-Steifel bill providing that the constitutional amendment authorizing consolidation shall be put before the voters in the 1937 autumn elections.

It had been assumed that the vote would not be taken until 1938 because of a State Supreme Court decision that constitutional amendments can only be proposed every five years—and the last year in which such action was taken was 1933.

In signing the bill the Governor remarked: "I realize that under the Supreme Court's ruling this act is unconstitutional. But the correctness of that decision has frequently been questioned.

"Because of the great and urgent importance of this matter," he continued, "I am approving this bill in order that the Supreme Court be given opportunity to re-examine the question. The opinion is widespread that the decision of the court is at variance with the purposes of the framers of the Constitution."

A court test of the constitutionality of the new act is to be started shortly by Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti, it was stated.

If it is found unconstitutional the vote on the city-county consolidation will be held in 1938 in any case.

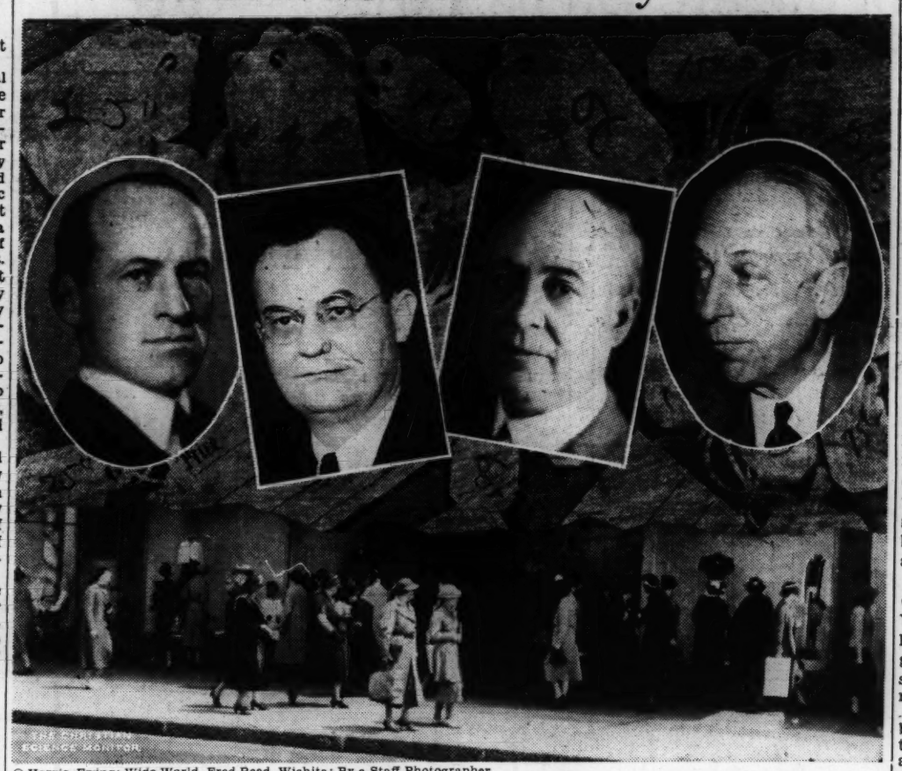
Albermarle Sound Bridge Now in Preliminary Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Work on North Carolina's longest and most expensive bridge, to span the waters of the Albemarle Sound, now is in its preliminary stage. The structure, authorized by the last Legislature will cost approximately $1,600,000.

The short 70-foot piles to be used in construction are to be shipped at an early date from the creosoting plant at Wilmington, N. C., while the long 102-foot timbers are on their way here from the Pacific coast. These could not be obtained from nearer points. Work is progressing on the construction of approaches to the bridge, which will have a 322-foot swing span.

Strands in the Skein of Daily Trade



© Harris Ewing; Wide World, Fred Reed, Wichita; By a Staff Photographer

Millard E. Tydings, Senator From Maryland — **Wright Patman**, Representative From Texas — **W. A. Ayres**, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission — **Harper Sibley**, Head of the United States Chamber of Commerce

Men in the News Whose Decisions Are Reflected in the Price Tags That Meet the Shopper

Price Fixing: Policy Problem

(Continued From Page 1)

tion for some pressure group, retailers, wholesalers or manufacturers, and thereby actually curb competition and tend toward more inflexible prices.

3. These laws generally reveal contradictory viewpoints as to whether the national economy should tend toward planning and controlled prices or toward a freer competitive market with highly flexible prices.

Effort to Clarify Picture

The President's pigeonholing of the Miller-Tydings bill is viewed by many economic experts as the Administration's first major effort to take a hand in unscrambling these numerous piecemeal measures and to eliminate those which will not fit the basic pattern of the New Deal's program.

Yet, so far, the Administration's own direction is not clear. Its anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America, the demand of the attorney general that the anti-trust machinery be strengthened, the President's attack on the Miller-Tydings bill all reveal a movement toward competition and more flexible prices. Yet economists find contradictions in the Administration's support of the Guffey-Vinson coal law, which permits the fixing of coal prices and in the constant rumors that Washington plans a sweeping industrial policy along NRA lines.

The Robinson-Patman law furnishes a logical point of departure for any examination of this seemingly contradictory legislation. This law was signed last June. While business men are so aware of this law's presence that they keep in constant touch with their lawyers lest they run foul of it, it may be so unfamiliar to Mr. and Mrs. Consumer that a reporter could run into the following experience:

This reporter entered a large New York department store to interview its manager on the law. The efficient lady at the information booth requested that he state his business. Somewhat carelessly he said that he wanted to talk about the Robinson-Patman bill.

"You mean," she asked, "that you want to pay it?"

Amends Clayton Act

While the Robinson-Patman law may or may not be a bill that every consumer may have to pay, it is basically an amendment to the Clayton Anti-trust Act and it forbids discrimination in price between different purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality where the effect of such discrimination may be to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. Dummy brokerage fees and unjustifiable advertising allowances are also examples of the price concessions that are made illegal. These bans, however, were qualified in loosely phrased terms. Sellers were permitted to charge different prices when there were differences in grades, qualities or quantities of merchandise sold, or when competitive conditions seemed to call for these differences in price.

Because chain stores and big department stores were popularly believed to have used their tremendous bargaining power to force manufacturers to grant these outlawed concessions, the measure was heralded as an anti-chain law. Those who believed that the exercise of the bargaining power to shave prices redounded to the benefit of the consumers opposed this law. They argued that it was an effort to protect the millions of retailers and wholesalers against the constructive competition offered by the chain stores and other agencies employing modern mechanics of distribution. They predicted that $700,000,000 would be added to the consumers' yearly bill. The most extreme opponents of the measure forecast that it would stimulate a consumer revolt into the doors of the consumer co-operatives. Proponents of the bill contended that by preserving the independent wholesalers and retailers against price-cutting competition the law would avert an ultimate monopolization of the distributive field by the chains. Since monopolies invariably have meant high prices, the supporters of the law argued that the consumers would eventually benefit from this legislation.

Experience of 11 Months

Does 11 months' operation of this law provide any answer to these conflicting contentions? If so, it may illuminate in some measure the whole problem of the effect of restrictive legislation generally upon the national economy.

All that appears irrefutably certain is that prices generally, wholesale and retail, consumer as well as durable goods prices, have taken a big spurt forward during the past year. As officials at the Brookings Institution at Washington pointed out, however, it is impossible without an exhaustive study to isolate the part played by the Robinson-Patman bill upon the price scale.

A canvass, however, of business sentiment, including helpful letters from some of the biggest corporations in the country, and a canvass of leading economic experts and government officials, provided a basis for at least three inferences that the law may have had some influence in raising prices.

First, manufacturers very naturally may have retained for their own profits those discounts and concessions which previously were forced from them by big buyers. Charles Wesley Dunn, New York lawyer and expert on this law, while making no assertion as to the profits of the manufacturers, declared that these canceled concessions must have run into millions of dollars.

Second, a spokesman for one large food chain admitted that the cancellation of concessions previously enjoyed had necessitated higher prices on the goods sold in his stores.

Third, and perhaps most significant, the all-pervading uncertainty over the terms of the law has resulted in manufacturers withholding price differences. The law permits, as has been explained, different prices for different grades, qualities, or quantities of merchandise sold. It permits differences in prices whenever a seller can demonstrate that a lower price is justified by the lower costs attached to a given order. It permits price concessions for honest brokerage services and for true advertising allowances. However, the best legal talent of the country remains uncertain of what the Federal Trade Commission will interpret to be a legitimate price discount based on savings in costs, a justifiable advertising allowance or a legitimate brokerage concession. When it is realized that both buyer and seller can be sued for triple liability on each violation as well as incurring possible criminal penalties, it can readily be understood why a great number of manufacturers have avoided making price reductions which might be legitimate under the act.

At least 18 complaints have been filed against buyers and sellers by the Federal Trade Commission. Some of these defendants probably represent concerns which have enough boldness to apply what they deem to be the legitimate latitude of the act. The Federal Trade Commission in many instances has in all likelihood instituted proceedings in order to clarify the law through court interpretations, the defendants in virtually every instance having contested the constitutionality of the act, thereby carrying the issue to the courts.

Price Pegging

The reluctance of the manufacturers to risk price differences because of uncertainty and fear, represent to most economists the chief reason why price lists may have been pegged under the law. Inasmuch as this is the case, economists believe that this represents a situation which can be corrected. They point out that concerns will, as their legal departments digest the law, grow more confident in the granting of legitimate price differences which are legal; that the courts will steadily add to this confidence as they interpret and clarify the law and that amendments can be enacted if necessary to remove ambiguities which persist.

Many authorities contend that if the consumers are to be protected under this act the greatest care must be exercised not to interpret the law in such a way that chain stores and big department stores are deprived of the advantages inherent in the co-ordination of distributive functions by means of which they have squeezed many of the costs out of the old traditional distributive set-up.

A distinctive feature of this canvass was the discovery that a large section of the business world, regardless of its uncertainty and original objection to the law, strongly desired to co-operate in working out satisfactory adjustments to it. One chamber of commerce spokesman said that the responsible businessman had never welcomed unethical business practices and, inasmuch as this law was operating to improve the standard of business enterprise, it was being constructively received. In fact, a sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States reported that the year just passed had witnessed an unusual degree of co-operation and good feeling among chain stores, wholesalers and independent retailers.

It appears from the consensus of authorities that in so far as this law operates to improve the nation's code of fair competition and avoids becoming "anti-big fellow legislation" it can be classified among the more constructive laws under discussion.

Legislative Mark Set in New York: 1000 Bills Passed

(Continued From Page 1)

000 was the last-minute authorization for unemployment relief to be underwritten by the tax on public utilities. The other $4,693,514 represents the 1937 total of the annual "pork barrel" allotment which helped to maintain the session as the most costly in history and extended the closing hours for bitter partisan strife before the final gavel sounded Saturday morning.

Sets Public Hearing

Before going on his holiday, Governor Lehman set May 17 for a hearing on the bill legalizing dog-racing and indicated he would proceed in like manner over two measures designed to help producers organize and bargain for better prices, but whose benefits to the consumer are under some question.

He already has vetoed the five election bills sponsored by New York city Democrats following a hearing at which the proposals were generally indicted as calculated to suppress all independent political movements.

Among the signal bills to be signed before the end of the session were the minimum wage law for women and children in industry and social security measures. His action on the bill banning production and sale of child-labor-made goods in New York, which required federal implementation, remains uncertain. It was the lawmakers' substitute for the Federal Child Labor Amendment which they again refused to ratify this year, but the Governor was frankly displeased with it as obstructive to the federal action he holds is the only way to stop this traffic.

Other Rejected Bills

Other high spots on which the Legislature turned thumbs down were laws for pari mutuel betting, repeal of the teachers' loyalty oath bill, authorization of mortgage bank system to handle real estate securities, although the lawmakers continued the moratorium in this field; a curb on "third degree" police practices, proposals for compulsory fiscal accounting by labor unions, reapportionment of Senate and congressional districts, a $100,000,000 revolving fund to finance slum clearance in the cities of the State and repeal of state income taxes on capital gains.

The legislative proceedings brought strong criticism from the New York Socialist Party, which catalogued the record as one "of tragic failure to meet the needs of the times." Little labor legislation of genuine significance outside of the minimum wage law had been passed, it declared, and it denounced the revenue bills as designed "not to increase income and inheritance taxes, based on ability to pay, but on the increase in sales taxes."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (First Church): Grand Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 18. Radiocast Station CJCJ, 690 kilocycles.
Medicine Hat: Odd Fellows' Hall, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

British Columbia

Victoria: Royal Victoria Theater, 3 p. m., May 16.

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

England

Berkshire

Maidenhead: Drill Hall, Marlow Road, 8 p. m., May 28.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Second Church): Picton Hall, 8 p. m., May 24.

Somersetshire

Bath: Forum Cinema, 3:15 p. m., May 23.

Westmorland

Kendal: Town Hall, 3 p. m., May 23.

Yorkshire

Hull (Society): Royal Institution, Albion Street, 7:30 p. m., May 27.
Ilkley: King's Hall, 8 p. m., May 28.
Scarborough: Odeon Cinema, 3 p. m., May 23.
Yeadon (auspices Society, Rawdon): Yeadon Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 25.

Germany

Bremen: Philosophenweg 25/27, 8 p. m., May 24.
Hameln: Lohstrasse 5, 4 p. m., May 23.

United States

California

Chico: Veterans' Memorial Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 16.
Long Beach (Fourth Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Seventh Street and Cedar Avenue, 8 p. m., May 18.
Los Angeles (First Church, Florence): Church Edifice, 1845 East Seventy-first Street, 8 p. m., May 21.
Napa: Lincoln Elementary School, Main Street, 3 p. m., May 16.
San Diego (Third Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Thirteenth and A Streets, 8 p. m., May 20.
San Francisco (First Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 18.
Tulare: Civic Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 17.

Connecticut

Willimantic: Windham High School, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., May 18.

Hawaii

Honolulu: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 27; Young Hotel Roof, noon, June 4.

Idaho

Moscow: Russell School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 18.
Nampa: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., May 16.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Edifice, 219 East Monroe Street, 8 p. m., May 18.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., May 17.
Elmhurst: York Community High School Auditorium, St. Charles Road, 3:30 p. m., May 16.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., May 18.
Freeport: Masonic Temple, West Stephenson Street, 3 p. m., May 16.
Wood River: Community High School Auditorium, Wood River Avenue, 3 p. m., May 16.

Indiana

Connersville: 4-H Club Building, Roberts Park, 3 p. m., May 15.
Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 17.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., May 17.
Logansport: Church Edifice, North and Ninth Streets, 8 p. m., May 20.
Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 3 p. m., May 16.

Iowa

Fairfield: Church Edifice, 300 East Burlington Street, 8 p. m., May 17.

Kansas

Emporia: Lowther Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 21.

Kentucky

Covington: Library Auditorium, Robbins and Scott Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 17.

Maryland

Easton: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 20.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Main Street Congregational Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., May 18.
Clinton: First Congregational Church, Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 17.
Groton (auspices Society, Ayer): Town Hall, 3 p. m., May 16.
Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., May 20.

Michigan

Albion: Gardner School Auditorium, 4 p. m., May 16.
Port Huron: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 21.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Willmar: Church Edifice, 502 Fifth Street, South, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., May 21.

New Jersey

Freehold: Freehold High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 16.

New York

Amityville (auspices First Church, Massapequa): Amityville High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 18.
Amsterdam: Roosevelt Junior High School, 8 p. m., May 22.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., May 21.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., May 17.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., May 22.
North Tonawanda (auspices First Church, Tonawanda): North Tonawanda High School, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, Colonial and Corlies Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Rochester (Second Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 20.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount: Church Edifice, 213 South Church Street, 8 p. m., May 21.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 123 South Forge Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21
Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street, S. W., entrance on Greenfield Avenue, S. W., 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., May 20.
Delaware: Willis High School Auditorium, West Williams Street, 8:15 p. m., May 17.
Galion: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Lima: Central High School Auditorium, Pierce Street Entrance, 3 p. m., May 16.
Mansfield: Senior High School Auditorium, West Park Drive, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Piqua: Central High School Auditorium, College Street, between High and Ash Streets, 8 p. m., May 16.
Willoughby: Willoughby High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 20.
Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, Fifth and Park Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Oregon

Portland (First Church): Public Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 17.

Pennsylvania

Duquesne (auspices First Church, McKeesport): Carnegie Free Library, 3:15 p. m., May 16.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 20.
Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 17.

Rhode Island

Woonsocket: Church Auditorium, Rockland and Bernice Avenues, 8 p. m., May 20.

Washington

Arlington: A. O. U. W. Hall, 8 p. m., May 20.
Cashmere: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., May 21.
Kirkland: Kirkland High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 20
Seattle (Second Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-second Avenue, N. W., and West Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 20.
Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, 4756 Seventeenth Avenue, N. E., 8 p. m., May 21.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., May 17.
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., May 18.
Watertown: Turner Hall, 301 Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

Glenn Martin Repeats

AVALON, Calif., May 10 (AP)—Santa Catalina Island bloomed forth in holiday finery today to celebrate a momentous page in aviation history—the cross-channel flight of Glenn Martin 25 years ago.

High light of the festivity was the re-enactment of the overwater trip by the distinguished pilot himself.

Mr. Martin was slated to take off from Newport Harbor on the Southern California mainland in a huge four-motored clipper ship of his own make and retrace the 33-mile route of his tiny, homemade biplane on May 10, 1912.

Invited to accompany him were several dignitaries of aviation. An honor guest was an admiring but anxious witness to his first venture—Mrs. Minta Delong Martin, his mother.

The little resort town of Avalon declared the occasion "Glenn Martin Day." Villagers prepared a tumultuous welcome for the return visit of the first man ever to set a plane down on the bay.

Plans were made to duplicate the noisy reception accorded Mr. Martin upon his first venture. Mayor Fred Paulson dug out an old stovepipe hat to welcome the clipper ship.

Schools were dismissed and all students trooped down to the beachfront. Presentation of a gold medal to Martin was planned.

Judge Ernest Windle was assigned the speech of welcome. It was Judge Windle who presented the daring pilot-designer a diamond-studded medal in behalf of the Avalon Freeholders Association on the day of his first conquest of the channel.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

could. This would "pass the buck" to the Chief Executive.

The problem over relief and economy comes on top of the court fight, and has added to the undercover resentment in many Democratic quarters to recent White House leadership. It was the Executive's miscalculation of tax returns, it is recalled, that suddenly raised the economy issue in acute form and Mr. Roosevelt's relief message to Congress did not soothe their feelings.

As for the court plan, that approaches the May 18 date (a week from tomorrow) on which the Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to vote, with an adverse decision now certain on the President's original plan and the prospect of some modification being reported out. It is the court plan which is retarding congressional progress; nearly everything else is being held in abeyance.

Liberal decisions by the Supreme Court have somewhat disconcerted Roosevelt supporters; the opposition to the plan is bigger than expected; there is reason to hold back final vote till Congress finds out what the court will do on the social security laws, and finally, there is a chance that a judge or two will retire from the court when the present term ends, probably in June. All these reasons are brakes on activity.

The internal stress within the Democratic Party has not yet got out of hand. It is always natural for factions to kick over the traces when an Administration is busy with a major problem. To say that discipline is now at a low ebb is merely another way of saying that in the court issue and the fiscal problem, the New Deal has two of the hardest fights it has ever encountered.

AAA Air Pictures To Check on Farm Soil Conservation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—Thousands of farms in 34 states are to have their pictures taken from the air by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The photographs will be used to determine the extent to which farmers are participating in the AAA soil conservation program.

Convinced that aerial mapping is a relatively cheap and improved method of measuring performance under the program, AAA officials have ordered approximately 350,000 square miles mapped this year. This is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total farmland area of the United States. Maps of another 150,000 square miles are already in hand.

Correct measuring of land of farmers participating in the AAA program is one of its most important phases. A number of methods have been used, ranging from the use of measuring wheels to actual surveys by registered surveyors, but most of them have proved time-consuming and costly.

In the case of aerial mapping, measurement of the fields is made from the map by precise measuring instruments such at planimeters and rotometers.

With a picture map of each individual farm available, and with each field measured accurately, it is possible for experienced checkers to determine quickly the area of crop planted in each field without the necessity of remeasuring the field each year. The maps serve until a farmer changes the permanent or natural boundaries of his farm. Then the changed fields are ground measured and the proper corrections made on the map.

Agricultural Movies Aid South Carolina Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—The Clemson College extension service has definitely adopted moving pictures for dispensing agricultural information to the farm people of South Carolina. Thomas W. Morgan, assistant to the director, is in charge of this phase of extension work.

Last summer the extension service purchased a sound motion picture outfit which was installed on a truck. The films used carry educational material on various aspects of South Carolina farming and home-making, and some of these have been shown in practically every county of the State.

Texas Forest Declared Kept Up by Nurseries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—With state forest nurseries providing annually more than 1,000,000 seedling trees, Texas forest reserves are being cared for, C. A. Pickett of Houston, secretary-manager of the Lumbermen's Association of Texas, reported to the association in annual convention here.

It is estimated that the stand of saw timber exceeds 15,000,000,000 board feet in Texas; and a survey, according to Mr. Pickett, counts 384 sawmills in the State with total production of 594,500,000 board feet annually. Texas has approximately 35,000,000 acres in forest, with nearly 12,500,000 acres described as commercial forest area.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on June 6 13; July 4, 11; Aug. 1, 8; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on June 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570, on May 16, 23, 30; Third Church of Christ, Scientist, on June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on May 16, June 30, July 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on May 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1420kc, on May 16, 23 and 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on May 23; June 13, 27; July 4, 18.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on May 16; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on May 23, June 27, July 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc also CFRX, 6.07mc; on May 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Young college man with camp experience, for boys' camp; must be Christian Scientist. L. P. FOUNTAIN, 541 No. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862

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REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave. Dept CS, New York.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Substantial reduction on summer rent, spacious 4-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway. Sublease to September; renewal optional. Laf. 4306, days

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SUBLET, June 1 till Sept. 1 or 15, furnished two-room corner apartment at 19 West 69th St., N. Y. C.; cooking facilities; three exposures; large library; very near park; one block Christian Science church; complete hotel services; $70 monthly; references. Endicott 2-0280. Apartment 10-A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractively furnished three room, kitchen, bath; desirable location near National Cathedral; June 1-September 15. Cl. 6208.

BEAD RESTRINGING

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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GRADUATE Kindergartner, 17 years teaching experience will board in own home, infant, small child, or child needing special care, during summer vacation beginning June; loving, intelligent consideration and desire to help; Christian Scientist only; 20 miles from Boston. Write Box K-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ANNISQUAM RIVER at Wolf Hill, 4 bedrooms, 2 stone fireplaces; living room 24x40; landing float on water. C. T. HEBERLE, 75 Western Ave., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. Gloucester 6.

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay, Maine—Cottage furnished, living room, fireplace, 4 sleeping rooms, kitchen, electricity, bath, porch, double garage; near beach; available for entire season. W. W. JOHNSON, 43 College St., Portland, Maine.

FOR RENT on Crystal Lake, Gilmanton, N. H., owner's attractive camp, sleeping cabins, electricity, modern plumbing, boat; $350 for season. Write Box F-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, mechanically inclined, to spend two months at summer estate on Lake Winnepesaukee beginning about July 10; must be Christian Scientist; act as companion to employer, motor boating, fishing, and doing chores in return for board and room, and nominal compensation; ample opportunity and ideal environment for quiet and study. Address Box 462, Pitchburg, Mass., giving age, height, weight.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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HOUSES FOR SALE

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NEEDHAM HTS., Mass.—4-room, attractively furnished bungalow to sublet for the summer; adults only. Phone Needham 0939-M.

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BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St.—Sunny, outside room; permanent or transient. Josephine F. Evans. COM. 0555.

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NEW YORK CITY, West 103rd Street—Immaculate room in spacious apartment; express subway. Academy 2-8563.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN—43, single, reliable, handy with tools, shop, factory; go anywhere. Write Box G-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

N. Y. C.—Colored woman desires day's work or laundry to take home; excellent references. Edgecombe 4-9822.

SECRETARY, dependable, capable, bookkeeper-stenographer, diversified experience, college, excellent references. Write Box N-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady desires summer camp position as secretary or councilor; experienced camper; trained for leadership; New England preferred. Box K-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED—A soloist for a Christian Science church; must be a Christian Scientist. Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR SALE—Maine, summer home, West Gouldsboro; main road to Winter Harbor; 7 rooms, bath, all furnished; well and spring water; 15 acres land; $2500.00. Write Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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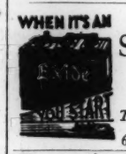
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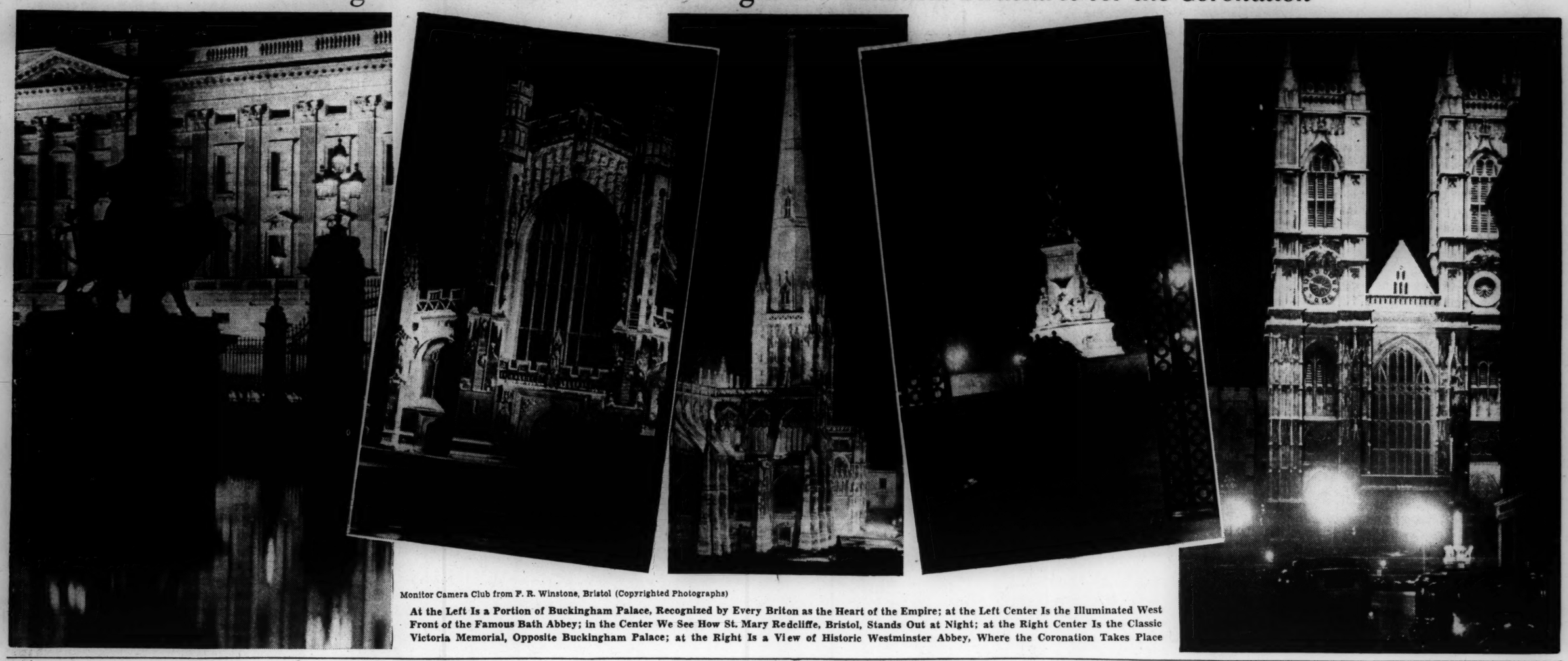
Floodlights Make Pillars of Fire of England's Beautiful Structures for the Coronation



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol (Copyrighted Photographs)

At the Left Is a Portion of Buckingham Palace, Recognized by Every Briton as the Heart of the Empire; at the Left Center Is the Illuminated West Front of the Famous Bath Abbey; in the Center We See How St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, Stands Out at Night; at the Right Center Is the Classic Victoria Memorial, Opposite Buckingham Palace; at the Right Is a View of Historic Westminster Abbey, Where the Coronation Takes Place

Quotation for Today

LET it make no difference to thee, if thou art doing thy duty, whether ill-spoken of or praised. — MARCUS AURELIUS.

Come With Me To Mexico

8.

Mamulique Pass

We reluctantly leave the soft-colored adobes of Sabinas Hidalgo, and begin a gentle climb. At Nuevo Laredo we were at an elevation of 400 feet; now we are at 1000. In another 20 miles we shall be at the crest of the famous Mamulique (Mah-moo-le'-kay) Pass, at 2280 feet. Here is the range we had glimpsed back at La Gloria.

Incidentally, we shall learn that whenever mountains loom ahead of us in Mexico, we might as well gird ourselves to cross them. You see, Mexican road builders don't dodge problems—they master them. For example, as we drive farther south, we temporize a bit with the great sierras on our right; then we stop fooling and climb them, reaching an elevation well over 8000 feet before we get in the City of Mexico. From the capital on to Cuernavaca we don't trifle with a towering range; we simply chug right on over a summit of 10,000 feet. And from the capital over to Puebla our car has to nose up over an 11,000-foot ridge!

But nowhere are the grades in excess of 6 per cent; and even with the spiritless gas one has to put up with in the country, we pulled the grades in high—so my hat is off to Mexican engineering!

In late March our road out of Sabinas Hidalgo was lined with gorgeous white-flowering shrubs. About a week previously I had been a privileged house guest at the world-famous Magnolia Gardens in Charleston, S. C. For three days I had marveled at every imaginable variety of azalea. But what were these azalea-shaped blossoms, in azalea clusters, which were growing on what looked like laurel bushes? I had to stop to cut a few of the limpid white blossoms. And so that you may know as well as I, the shrub turned out to be what the Mexicans call anacahuita (an-nah-cah-we'-ta). It produces a berry which the Indians have chewed since earliest times.

And now, as if by magic, the whole terrain seemed to be transformed into a forest of towering yuccas!

Such a land of changes! Farther south, in the tropics, we shall one minute be cruising through a jungle country in which the trees are laden with exotic orchids; and the next we shall be breezing through a section soldily waving with palms.

Anyway, after topping the scenic pass, begin to look for kilometer post 1060; for near it, on the right, is the second customs sub-station. You were signed, sealed, and delivered in Nuevo Laredo. Fourteen miles away you were checked. And now you are to be double checked. If your papers are handy, for a glance, and if your luggage is still sealed, you will be courteously waved on your way.

So far as the Government is concerned, you can now consider yourself officially in Mexico.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram is taken from "The Cryptogram," official publication of the American Cryptogram Association:

CLEEROKYY VIOYRYXY RO GLOXROH ZRXXZK LOB HKXXROH LZZ IJ RX IM GLOXROH PAVC LOB HKXXROH PIYX IJ RX.

Factual Figuring

To the number of hours in a week —— add the number of states in the United States that border on the Pacific Ocean—; subtract the number by which miners who joined the California gold rush were known ——; multiply by the number of cheers usually called for by way of applause ——; and divide by the number of feet on a hexapod animal ——. What is the answer?

Fun With Synonyms

Another ten words with their synonyms to be matched. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	youthful	cheerful	
2	slack	modest	
3	timely	juvenile	1
4	merry	solemn	
5	energetic	limited	
6	humble	brittle	
7	calm	seasonable	
8	serious	loose	
9	fragile	active	
10	finite	dispassionate	

Letter Juggling

Try forming three different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

E G I L N S T

How Many Minutes?

Two bicycle riders race with each other on a circular track. The first rider can complete one trip around the track in 6 minutes, and the second in 4 minutes. After how many minutes will the second rider overtake the first?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Another Change

To Rome went Thomas Aquinas, where for the first time he beheld the magnificence and luxury of the papal palace.

"Well, Thomas," remarked his host, as they made their way through the richly appointed chambers, "the church in our day cannot say, 'Silver and gold have I none.'"

"No," replied Aquinas sadly, "neither can she say, 'in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk.'"

Protection

Against the head which innocence secures,
Insidious malice aims her darts in vain;
Turn'd backwards by the powerful breath of Heav'n.
—Johnson.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

Setting and Laying

"Sedentary work," said the college professor, "tends to lessen the endurance."

"In other words," the student butted in, "the more one sits, the less one can stand."

"Exactly," retorted the professor, "and if one lies a great deal, one's standing is lost completely."

Three Classes

Professor: "Miss Gray, can you give me the three classifications into which men are divided?"

Miss Gray: "Rich, poor, and good-looking."—Montreal Star.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Paste

(From The Christian Science Monitor, June 22, 1936; republished by request.)

A brotner and sister with the scrapbook hobby evolved the following recipe for homemade library paste, which not only saved themselves many pennies, but brought in extra pennies by selling it.

The recipe: Sift thoroughly together half cup of powdered gloss starch and a half cup white flour, and add cold water, stirring quickly and thoroughly to a consistency of thin paste. Add a small amount at a time to a quart of boiling water (using double boiler) and stir constantly until thickened and allow to cook about 10 minutes. Remove from fire to cool. When about half cooled, beat into it a level teaspoonful of salicylic acid to prevent souring, and add a few drops of cinnamon oil (optional) to give pleasant odor.—Mrs. C. W. McP., Marshfield, Ore.

Wonderful Radio

"Radio is wonderful, isn't it?"

"Yes! Just think of the swing bands, the politicians, the torch singers, the crooners, the poets, and the thousand other things one can silence simply by twisting a little knob!"

In Aberdeen

Father: "I want you to quit keeping company with Sandy. For two cents I'd ask him to go."

Daughter: "That's nothing. For two cents he'd leave of his own accord!"

O. K. but Not O'Keah

A gentleman had completed his purchases and the clerk, in filing out the sales slip, asked: "What is the name, please?"

"Jepson," replied our hero.

"Chipson?"

"No. Jepson. Sixteen twenty-one West—"

"Your first initial please?"

"Oh, K."

"O. K. Jepson."

"Excuse me, it isn't O. K. You didn't understand; I said 'Oh.'"

"O. Jepson."

"No. Rub out the O, and let the K stand."

The clerk began to look haggard. "Will you please give me your initials again?"

"I said K."

"Pardon, you said O. K."

"I said 'Oh'——."

"Just now you said K."

"Allow me to finish. I said 'Oh' because I didn't understand what you were asking me. I didn't mean it was my initial. My name is Kirby Jepson."

"No! Not O, but K. Here, give me the pencil and I'll write it myself. There, I guess it's O. K. now." —Montreal Star.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Waban, Mass.

An American woman, a well-known surgeon, was enjoying a well-earned holiday in England when the present revolution in Spain, which had been smouldering for months, burst into flames.

Her great love of humanity led her to offer her services to the Spanish Government, and her offer was accepted. She was stationed in a hospital not far from the scene of action; and as the fighting increased, there were not sufficient workers to care for the wounded. Doctors, nurses, and attendants stayed on duty for days at a time, cheerfully doing one another's work.

One day, during the worst of it, as the surgeon was going off duty to snatch a much-needed hour's rest, she passed a scrubwoman cleaning the floor in one of the wards. Her attitude of utter fatigue caught the physician's compassionate eye and brought forth a few kindly questions. The outcome was a crisp command: "You come out of here with me and get some rest, and I'll have your floor cleaned."

A vacant cot was found, on which the poor drudge sank. Her benefactor, knowing only too well that there was no one else to do the work, quietly rolled up her sleeves and plied the soapy suds till all was spotless.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Letters

At a recent party we were divided into couples and given a pile of magazines and some paste. Each couple was to compose a letter from such printing as could be found in the advertisements in the magazines. About 20 minutes was allowed, and the chuckles and frantic searching through pages were most amusing.

Each letter was then read aloud, passed around for inspection, and voted on. Some were love letters, and others were business letters; and the well-known phrases from familiar advertisements and awkward wording in some cases produced comical and original effects. Any inexpensive prize may be awarded for the best letter.—C. M., Salem, Oregon.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Happiness consists in wanting little and getting all of it or wanting much and getting most of it.

Factual Figuring: 168, plus 3, minus 49 (Forty-niners), times 3, divided by 6, equals 61.

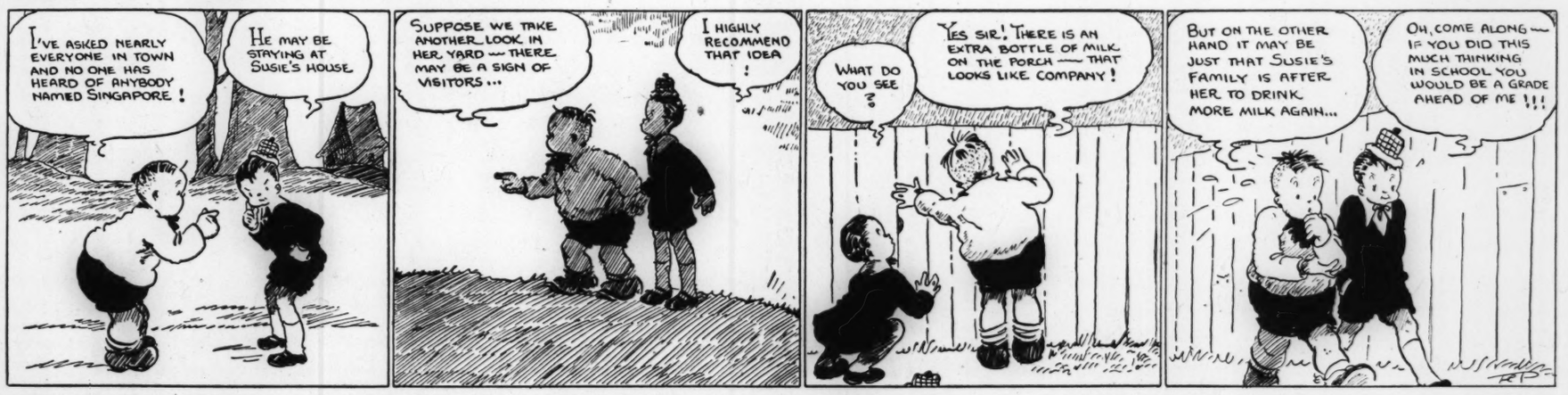
Fun With Synonyms: Youthful—juvenile; slack—loose; timely—seasonable; merry—cheerful; energetic—active; humble—modest; calm—dispassionate; serious—solemn; fragile—brittle; finite—limited.

Letter Juggling: Glisten, Singlet, Tingles.

How Many Minutes?: They will be together 12 minutes after the start.

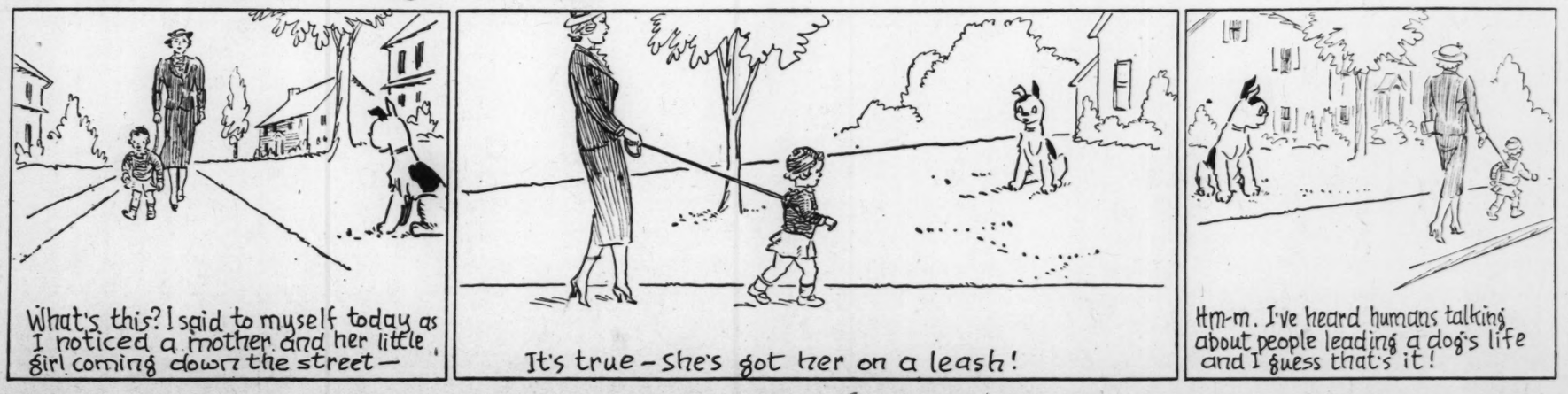
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Overtime Thinker*

By LE PELLEY


I'VE ASKED NEARLY EVERYONE IN TOWN AND NO ONE HAS HEARD OF ANYBODY NAMED SINGAPORE!
HE MAY BE STAYING AT SUSIE'S HOUSE
SUPPOSE WE TAKE ANOTHER LOOK IN HER YARD — THERE MAY BE A SIGN OF VISITORS...
I HIGHLY RECOMMEND THAT IDEA!
WHAT DO YOU SEE?
YES SIR! THERE IS AN EXTRA BOTTLE OF MILK ON THE PORCH — THAT LOOKS LIKE COMPANY!
BUT ON THE OTHER HAND IT MAY BE JUST THAT SUSIE'S FAMILY IS AFTER HER TO DRINK MORE MILK AGAIN...
OH, COME ALONG — IF YOU DID THIS MUCH THINKING IN SCHOOL YOU WOULD BE A GRADE AHEAD OF ME!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Rumor Confirmed*

By CARMACK


What's this? I said to myself today as I noticed a mother and her little girl coming down the street—
It's true—she's got her on a leash!
Hm-m. I've heard humans talking about people leading a dog's life and I guess that's it!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

After Rearmament—What?

TWO events during the past year combined to throw into disarray the forces that had been converging on a workable basis for peace. One was the final lapse of the effort to bring permanent limitation into naval armament begun at the Washington conference of 1921; the other was Britain's decision early in the year to abandon for the time being allegiance to the collective security ideal—for rearmament on the old imperial basis.

It is true that events more immediately disquieting than these—involving open defiance of the Versailles and Kellogg pacts and the League Covenant—had taken place during the year. But while these last were adventures in treaty breaking by powers who had no interest in seeing the treaties upheld, the steps taken by the United States, Britain and France constituted the desertion of ideals on which had centered the hopes, the prayers and the loyal efforts of untold millions who had conceived a faith in the attainability of a warless world.

For some months the peace forces seemed too profoundly dismayed for coherent utterance. They realized only too clearly the circumstances that had prompted Britain's sudden change of faith. They saw that, faced with the growing military might of the combined fascist powers, Europe, in a military sense, was becoming seriously out of balance, and that Britain's leaders, in perhaps understandable alarm, had forsaken cherished ideals to get it readjusted.

At the same time they knew only too well the difference between a Britain with seven billion dollars' worth of destructive war machinery at her back and a Britain backed, as she was sixteen months ago, by a round fifty nations, all willing to sacrifice something in trade or political connections to restrain a war maker from ravaging an inoffensive nation. They knew that to start the universal race for arms was to gamble with the probability of an overlooked spark touching off one of the mountains of high explosives that the nations are being driven to raise.

But with the passage of a little time for reflection, the peace forces have regained somewhat a sense of the steadiness and truth of their own ideals and a corresponding sense of the instability and the want of all reason or hope behind the arms competition. They are looking behind some of the noisiest and most declamatory martians to see what financial and economic backing they can show to warrant the fabulous outlay on armaments; they are inquiring into the sentiments of the public whose sacrifices are called for to meet the outlay.

With the preliminary workings of a new faith in the peace ideal breaking forth on all sides in current literature and on platforms, with hundreds of peace societies once more raising their voices, the question on all lips is now: "We believe in our ideal. Nevertheless, we have plunged head over heels into a desperate arms race. We can do little for peace until we get out—and get out quickly so as to disperse the explosives before they can ignite. How shall we break out of the deadly commitment?"

In order to provide a basis for constructive thought on the question, the Monitor offers its readers, beginning with today's issue, a series of six articles in which eminent British and American political writers reduce the problem to its simplest terms, setting forth their several proposals for its solution. While these contributors are far from underrating the gravity of the international outlook, they are in agreement as to the possibility of imposing a check on the race for arms within a reasonable time.

Their proposals, while differing in detail, will be found to turn mainly on one or both of two guiding motives: willingness to co-operate and willingness to sacrifice something for the good of humanity as a whole. These proposals are not academic theorizing. They are practical, eminently realizable programs, which in some cases are already in course of being carried out. The process of co-operation is developing behind the scenes. It may be found in varying forms in the tri-power accord to support the franc, the Hull plan of trade agreements, the world accord on sugar last week, the world mission of the Belgian Premier to fashion an economic peace and the coming British imperial conference with kindred objects in view.

As for the sacrifice of national sovereignty or jealously guarded economic advantages, the subject is more difficult. Had the three great democratic powers, the United States, Britain and France, met that call as readily as many of the smaller nations in the earlier days of the League, the story of Geneva and world security might have been very different from what it is today. The question of sacrifice may be a distasteful one; none the less, more may turn upon it than on all else.

Jobs by the Million

FIVE million persons in the last four years have found jobs in private employment through the United States Employment Service and through state employment offices affiliated with it, according to W. Frank Persons, director of the service. He made this statement to the annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services just held in Washington.

In addition to this, nearly three times as many placements have been made of relief workers or regular workers in Government employment or public construction. In fact, this emergency re-employment service has bulked so large that until now it has tended to overshadow the more solid and basic structure of employment exchanges set up by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933. But with the shrinkage of relief needs and the return of more normal employment it is worth remembering that this regular employment system was designed as a permanent service in the interests of national efficiency.

That it has begun well to serve its purpose is attested by representative spokesmen both of employers and of employees.

Two examples will serve to show some of its advantages. First, a department store manager wishes fifty salespeople to assist in a special sale. Under the old way he advertises in the "help wanted" column and hundreds of people apply. Hours are spent in interviewing five or six applicants for every position. Hundreds are turned away disappointed, each having spent carfare which he, being unemployed, could ill afford.

If the store manager instead consults the public employment office, it selects from its files probably seventy-five qualified salespeople to be referred to the employer. Experience, education and personal characteristics are already recorded for comparison with the employer's specifications, and many unsuited job seekers are saved expense, time and disappointment.

Another case: The superintendent of an oil refinery—or it could be a flour mill, a shoe factory, an aircraft plant or a bridge construction job—needs some men of a particular skill. He knows all the men in his line of work for miles around; what good is it for him to call in the employment service? Just this, that through its plan of interstate clearances the unemployment service may find him just the man he wants in another state halfway across the country and perhaps in a different industry.

Yes, the employment service has its "peacetime" uses. It is not merely an emergency agency for combating a depression. It is a continuing factor in helping the nation to make the most of its man power and helping the man to make the most of his time.

Ostrich Ostracism

DESPITE the drastic character and peculiar untimeliness of Premier Mussolini's latest anti-British edict, it is unlikely Great Britain will cancel the Coronation, or even postpone it. In fact, the equanimity with which all member nations of the British Commonwealth, and other democracies likewise, receive news of the banning of British papers from Italy and recalling of Italian correspondents from Britain, may surprise Il Duce more than his international faux pas has surprised anybody else.

Perhaps in the brusque way of dictators, Premier Mussolini was only paying Britain a compliment. Surely one of the thoughts irking him as he celebrated the first anniversary of his Fascist empire was that Britain had not recognized that empire. Neither had the United States nor France. Indeed, among those absent from the festivities were the envoys of four major powers. But the attitudes of countries other than Britain appear negligible in Rome. It is British refusal to participate in Premier Mussolini's Roman triumph over Ethiopia that seems "the most unkindest cut of all." It is British approval, British admiration, perhaps, on which Il Duce seems to have set his heart—or else what, as George Bernard Shaw might say, are the British "among so many"?

It was only a few days ago that the Italian dictator was writing, in the German press, subsequently to be reprinted in Italy, assertions to the effect that the democracies are in a state of bankruptcy and generally decadent. The democracies, decadently enough, have not yet taken steps to ban all Italian papers, nor recalled their news writers from Rome.

At the moment, it appears, Premier Mussolini is convinced that there is nothing about Great Britain that Italians ought to know. Not even—one is tempted to inquire—how the democratic British have managed to achieve and maintain an empire that would be a credit to any dictator? It is one thing to ignore much of the world's news because it happens to emanate from London. It is another to ignore so much of its history.

A FEW YEARS AGO the first billion-dollar Congress was world news. Now a move to pare one item in the budget to one billion as an economy measure is just an item. Are children still taught that a penny saved is a penny earned?

PERHAPS the man who counted 325,000 needles on a pine tree will be able to find the one in the haystack.

Mexican Prowl

Book News of the Day

MAX MILLER, of "I Cover the Waterfront" fame, begins the account of his Mexican prowl—there is no other word for it—MEXICO AROUND ME (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50) at Suchiate on the Guatemalan border, the point furthest from the United States. He gives no intimation as to how or why he went there, but he does draw such a picture of the drab little jumping-off place as makes the reader applaud his decision to get elsewhere as fast as a Mexican train could carry him.

He was determined to avoid Mexico's past—that in a country whose very stones are worn by shifting from the temples of one civilization to the forts and churches of a second and the public buildings of a third. He wished also to escape tourists—where on every inaccessible height and at the end of every secret passage one may expect to find an elderly school teacher with a Yankee nose and a folding camera. He was determined, also, to have no opinions on the politico-economic situation, in spite of the fact that Mexico is the scene of the most violent, even absurd, economic experimentation. But he does manage to refrain from prophesying about the country's future.

* * *

So he journeyed north. He pondered over the penchant the Mexicans have, even the poorest, for railroad travel, much of it by night. He admired the beauty and the elaborate costumes of the women of Tehuantepec. He gazed out over the interminable sugar plantations of Chiapas, most of them ruined by revolutions; he would have liked to spend a fortnight on one of those still functioning, but for some reason planters were chary of extending invitations to chance acquaintances. He discovered any number of absurdities and abuses in the settlement of labor questions. And so to Vera Cruz with its battle-scarred walls, and the high country in the Valley of Mexico. At Puebla, starting point of revolutions, he sat with unwashed *peones* through a tent show and envied their naïve enjoyment. In Mexico City he visited cock fights, looked on Xochimilco and its far-famed beauty with a fishy eye, yielded to convention enough to watch a bullfight; his chief interest in the national sport, however, seems to bear on the fact that the slain bulls furnish food for the poor.

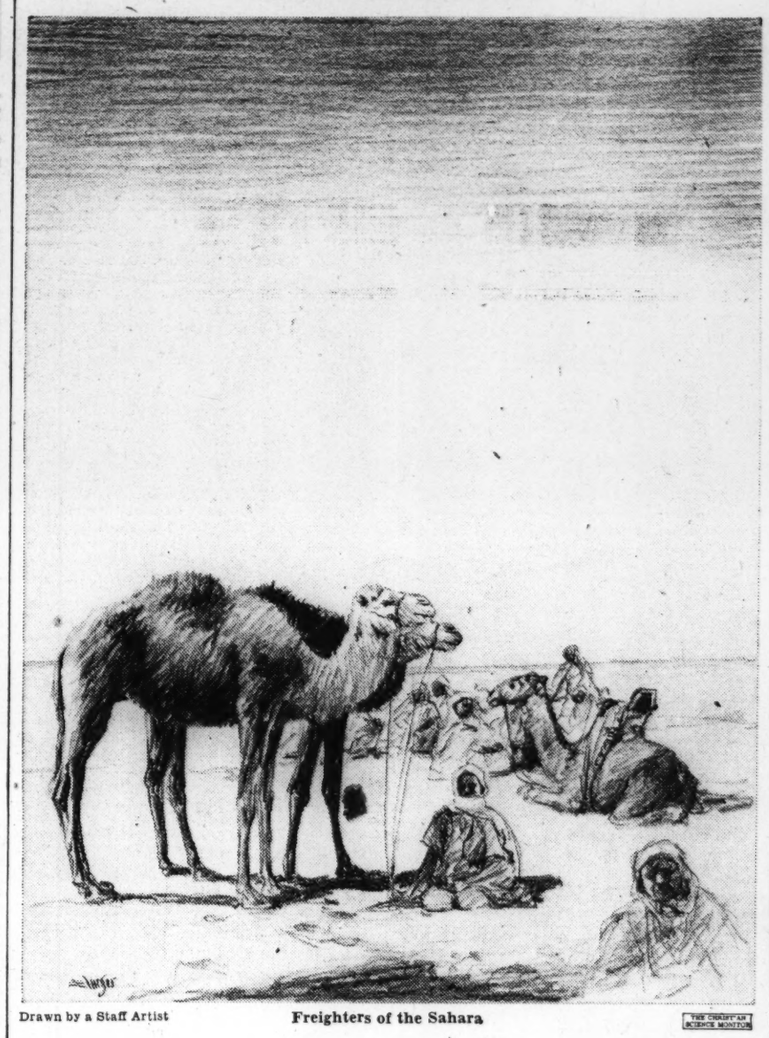
* * *

In Morelos his *nil admirari* broke down completely. He had made the acquaintance of an Indian, a former colonel on the staff of Emiliano Zapata, who had been with Zapata at that fatal conference when he was treacherously shot down, and who carried on his body the marks of twelve bullets. Mr. Miller visited Zapata's birthplace, his mother and his grave; he talked with Morelian Indians to whom Zapata is a national hero. He is convinced that the Zapata uprising was the only popular revolution Mexico has ever had, that Carranza and Villa and the rest were self-seekers and demagogues, that Zapata was a single-minded, much maligned patriot who alone had something for the hopeless poor.

It would be easy to find other veteran travelers to whom Zapata is a monster of cruelty, to whom Carranza or Madero or Villa is the real hero. But it would be very difficult to discover anyone with the fresh, unconventional point of view of Mr. Miller, his knack for searching out interesting people and places, and especially with his provocative, crackling, epigrammatic prose.

K. C. K.

Desert Darkness



Drawn by a Staff Artist — Freighters of the Sahara

AS AFTERNOON wanes and the wonderful sunset colors which glow in the desert as nowhere else turn the sky into a burst of golden glory the towers and minarets of Touggourt are in sight. Out of the white sandy stretches of the northern Sahara they rise, and in the distance the town itself seems no more than a mirage. For all around is the waste, the limitless desert, reaching as far as the eye can see, to the horizon and hundreds of miles beyond. And you almost conclude that fancy is playing you false when the white city of the sands suddenly lies before you.

The soft rose color of the closing day turns the snow-white minarets into the palace towers of some fairy town. The long line of palms, part of the hundreds of thousands of the rich oasis, stands forth darkly in silhouette against the red-gold sky of early evening. Then, with startling swiftness, darkness comes, for there is no twilight in the desert. Now the stars gleam and sparkle, flashing out abruptly like the lights of a mighty city when night falls. And from the marketplace the Arab, burden-laden, trudges homeward to his clay hut on the edge of the oasis, singing to himself as he thinks of the evening meal awaited through the long day's Ramadam fast. "Only Allah knows what is in my heart," he chants, and perhaps pauses to step aside and kneel on the sand for the evening prayer, face turned toward Mecca.

Silently, like moving shadows of the night, a line of camels, cases of dates bound to their backs, arrives at the oasis from some distant spot across the silent sands. Donkeys raise their plaintive voices as they toil homeward at the end of the long day, goatskin water-bags hanging at either side. And as darkness deepens the half-wild dogs of the nomad camps just outside the settlement commence their evening chorus, to continue it for hours without cessation.

Touggourt is a typical Saharan outpost yet the enterprise of the colonizers has made it accessible by motor omnibus over a road of sorts, and even by a railway which is one of the most interesting and unique of all the world, a little narrow-gauge affairs with small white cars. Unless a sudden windstorm should cover the track with sand soft and powdery as newly fallen snow it brings you from Biskra, last European town on the desert's edge, to Touggourt in some six hours.

At "street corners" where sometimes a lamp burns to relieve the complete darkness Arab children are playing, and upon a stone ledge an old man is curled up asleep. Native women, with stone jars filled from the water-hole "outside," pass silently by. Shadowy forms come and go in and out of yard-wide lanes and alleys which branch off the "main street." And sometimes, somewhere in the distance behind closed doors which you may not enter, comes the sound of the pipe and dervish drum or the sing-song chant of a holy man expounding the Koran.

Here in this town where you seem burrowing fox-like beneath the earth itself the desert-dweller or the wanderer of the endless sands finds his only refuge for hundreds of miles from the blazing sun of nine months of the year or from the frequent Saharan windstorms. Beside it enough that is relatively modern has grown up to meet the needs of the date trade, the small motor traffic and the occasional tourist from far-away lands. Like a green garland the date-palms, thousands and thousands of them, surround the town and beyond them to the horizon stretch the sands, white and gleaming in sun, eerily radiant in the moonlight, shadowy and mysterious beneath the southern stars. And far away, through the clear air devoid of a particle of moisture, the men of far-come caravans approaching the abodes of humanity are cheered as they discern, even before the white walls of the town itself are visible, the white and blue and gold of the minarets of Touggourt rising from the desert.

M. T. G.

"'Guesstimating' Again"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "'Guesstimating' Again," which deals with the recently published WPA report on "Unemployment and Increasing Productivity," several points are raised which should be clarified.

In the first place, the writers do not say "that labor-saving devices have so cut down work since 1929 that a 20 per cent increase in production is needed to bring employment back to its 1929 level." This statement contains at least two errors. A reading of the report would have made clear that the authors do not blame labor-saving devices for unemployment, either past, present or future. In fact, the report specifically states that "it is clear that if the ratio of output to employment had not increased substantially, the level of production of 1929 could not have been attained," and, again, that "the continued advance in the material well-being of the country depends upon technological progress of the country's productive apparatus." The authors merely state that in the light of the growth of the population and the technological progress made, the nation's increase in production has not been sufficient to overcome both factors. Furthermore, the authors estimated that production of goods and services would have to be approximately 20 per cent higher than in 1929 in order for unemployment, not employment, to equal the 1929 level.

The principal point, however, involves the comparison between the estimates made by the National Industrial Conference Board and the WPA report. The NICB states that in 1936 employment was approximately 9 per cent under the 1929 average, while the volume of production and trade was about 17 per cent under the 1929 level. The WPA report estimates that employment in 1935 was 29 per cent below 1929, while total production of goods and services was approximately 22 per cent below 1929. In other words, the NICB estimates create the impression that a restoration to 1929 levels of production would provide about 10 per cent more employment than there was in 1929, whereas, according to the WPA estimates, a return to 1929 levels of production would result in nearly 10 per cent less employment.

"Obviously," the editorial says, "there is a catch somewhere." But the editorial does not adequately explain the "catch." In view of the importance of such estimates in any calculations of the future of unemployment, it is essential to determine the reasons for the difference. The major source of difference lies in the two estimates of employment. The NICB estimates of employment fail to exclude the non-employee groups, such as enterprisers, self-employed, and unpaid family workers on farms. Furthermore, the NICB does not make any allowance for the increase in part-time after 1929. The WPA report does both—it excludes the non-employees, and adjusts for part-time employment. It should be kept in mind that the adjustment for part-time is based on the time actually worked relative to the full-time week prevailing in each year. The reduction in the full-time hours during the period is thus not included in the adjustment for part-time. The two employment estimates compare as follows for 1929 and 1935:

	WPA estimate (wage and salary earners only, adjusted for part-time)	NICB estimate (includes non-employees and not adjusted for part-time)
1929	100	100
1935	71	86

Which of these estimates is more appropriate for estimating the amount of employment which would be provided by, say, the return to 1929 production? Since the non-employee groups are relatively unemployment proof and, conversely, do not expand appreciably with increases in production, it seems clear that they should not be lumped with wage and salary earners. Because the non-employee groups form a larger proportion of all those at work (both employees and non-employees) during the depression, predictions based on a production-employment relationship which includes the non-employees imply that the number of these non-employees would be greater than in 1929, when production returns to the level of that year. Their exclusion, as in the WPA estimates, assumes that they will not increase appreciably, which appears far more reasonable.

In view of the increase in part-time employment from 1929 to the depression low, its reduction thereafter, and the probability of a further reduction in the immediate future, it seems clear that estimates of future employment should take this factor into account. This is what the WPA report does; after taking into account the reduction in prevailing "full-time."

One further point: the report cited is not the result of the "fifteen months' extensive study" of the National Research Project, although prepared by the director of that survey of "Re-employment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques." As indicated in the letter of transmittal, the report was prepared for the National Resources Committee and "should be considered apart from forthcoming reports on the results of the work of the project."

DAVID WEINTRAUB
Director, National Research Project
Philadelphia, Penna.

[Editor's Note.—We are glad to print Dr. Weintraub's letter as a contribution to one of our major problems. The editorial to which he refers was based upon several condensed newspaper accounts of his report. We wrote to ask for the full report in March. The report not reaching us in reply, we wrote on the basis of the digests. The report itself did not arrive till five days after the appearance of the editorial.]

The Wide Horizon

The President's Move

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

ANOTHER week of indolence in Congress, another week of presidential tarpon-fishing, and now the time is approaching when Mr. Roosevelt returns from the Gulf and perhaps we can look ahead to the outcome of the present governmental stalemate. There is enough power in Congress to hold up the court plan indefinitely. Perhaps the President thinks that if he waits long enough, and the steaming Potomac Basin boils congressmen and their wives long enough, this opposition will weaken and capitulate. That is a dubious calculation.

The passage of three months since the court plan was announced has served only to strengthen the opposition. The opponents are feeling their own power more and more, and despite all the talk of "terrific pressure" being brought by Mr. Farley on those who are fighting against the court plan, there are only evidences of increasing insurgency and resentment.

* * *

Thus it would certainly seem to be the President's move. His judiciary project, in its present form, is almost certain to come to a vote in the Senate only if one side or the other miscalculates its own strength. The choice seems definitely to be between stalemate and compromise. But such a compromise might involve no real surrender on the President's part except in that intangible commodity known as "prestige." That is, numerous opponents of his original proposal to add six new judges to the Supreme Court have indicated their willingness to support the addition of two justices. Such an outcome, following on a term of the Supreme Court in which every decision thus far has supported New Deal legislation or policies, could scarcely be described as defeat for the President, although recent serious strains on party unity are to be reckoned with.

So the time has come to look for a break in the log-jam. It cannot come too soon for Washington and doubtless for the country too. President Roosevelt has had much success in previous years by sitting tight. But now the advantages of such tactics are with the opposition, whose purpose is to prevent action. Quite evidently people want Congress to do a little something and get out of Washington. They want the President to state his position clearly respecting an adjustment of his court plan, to make plain whether he will support a 10 per cent budget cut or a drop in relief appropriations to $1,000,000,000 or to outline his own precise economy formula, and to say whether or not he is going to press for wages and hours legislation at this session.

* * *

This holiday on the Gulf must have been one of the President's interludes for meditation. Every six months or so, since he has been in the White House, Mr. Roosevelt has taken himself off for periods of several weeks, generally without any policy advisers, just to wrestle with problems alone or quietly. He did this in two trips through the Panama Canal and up the Pacific coast, and big policy decisions followed; he did it all the way to Buenos Aires and back last fall, and the Supreme Court enlargement plan was decided upon thereafter.

Now, off the Texas coast, the President has been alone except for the three members of his personal staff—his two aides and his physician—and his son Elliott. There was nobody with whom to discuss policies. On several days the President did not fish at all. Apparently, and probably with the political realism that he has hitherto enjoyed, the Chief Executive was assaying the situation and deciding what to do next. And, anywhere from two days to two months from the time he returns, striking action may be expected as a result of these meditations.

As a matter of fact, any recent American executive would agree that time to think, quietly and uninterruptedly, was his greatest need. The camp on the Rapidan was for this purpose, although Mr. Hoover liked many consultants, and would take them to the Blue Ridge in week-end batches. Mr. Roosevelt uses consultants too, in early stages, but for the ultimate decisions he goes off by himself, preferably to sea.

* * *

There are four insistent, broad questions facing the President, and a host of lesser ones. They are: (1) What kind of "compromise" will he accept in the court fight? (2) What sort of economy will he and Congress agree upon? (3) What types of new social legislation—wages and hours, etc.—shall be sought, and when? (4) How far shall the United States go in international co-operation?

The next steps in answering these questions are for the President to take. Having decided upon main lines, it becomes his problem to summon his congressional leaders, have a realistic talk, and plan a concise and efficient program for the rest of the present session. Sitting blandly back in the White House, tanned and confident, will not do the trick. Time has changed sides, and is now with the opposition.

The Republican nucleus is naturally delighted with the present deadlock, fancying that grave damage is coming to the Democratic Party with the delay and the disputing. And an anti-Roosevelt rump of the Democratic Party, with its eye on 1940, is likely to take shape soon.